The New-York Times.

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THE REPUBLICAN DEFEAT.

FURTHER RETURNS OF TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN NEW-YORK OVER 40,000—REPUBLICAN LOSSES EVERYWHERE—THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Our later telegrams only add to the magnitude of the defeat experienced on Tuesday. The majority for Mr. Tilden in this State is increasing even from the figures stated yesterday, and may exceed 40,000. The Assembly is Democratic by twelve or fifteen majority, thus insuring the election of a Democratic successor to Mr. Fenton in the Senate. Mr. Gaston's majority in Massachusetts is nearly 8,000, but the remaining candidates on the State ticket are retained by the Republicans. The Legislature is Republican, and will elect a Republican Senator. New-Jersey is Democratic throughout, and will return a United States Senator in sympathy with that party, but Pennsylvania, it is probable, remains Republican, and will elect a Republican Senator. In the South, Alabama has elected the Democratic State ticket by 6,000 or 8,000 majority and a Democratic Legislature; Delaware is unanimously Democratic; Florida is Republican by a reduced majority; Tennessee Democratic by 25,000 to 30,000 majority, and the last-named State has a Democratic Legislature to elect a United States Senator; South Carolina has apparently elected the regular Republican ticket over the "Reform Republican," headed by Judge Green, and the result in Louisiana is still disputed.

The West continues to send better reports than are recorded in the East. Illinois is Republican on the State ticket and in the Legislature; Michigan is also Republican, but by a very small majority, though sufficiently large in the Legislature to insure the election of a Republican successor to Senator Chandler; Minnesota is Republican, and will elect a Republican successor to Mr. Ramsey; Kansas is Republican, and so also is the Wisconsin Legislature, which has to choose a United States Senator. Missouri and Nevada seem to have chosen Democratic State officers, but the Legislature of the latter is claimed for the Republicans, while that of the former is conceded to the Democrats. They will each elect a United States Senator. The legislatures elected this week will choose thirteen United States Senators, of whom, judging from present indications, seven will be Republicans and five Democrats, one being doubtful. The present representation is composed of eight Republicans and four Democrats, there being one vacancy.

In the House the Democratic gains continue to increase in number. The following table gives the present aspect of all the elections thus far held, compared with the present House, the members elected as "Independent" candidates being here numbered with the Democrats. Elections are yet to be held in California, Connecticut, Mississippi, and New-Hampshire, now represented by thirteen Republicans and four Democrats.

States.	Forty-third Congress. Rep.	Dem.	Forty-fourth Congress. Rep.	Dem.
New-York	24	9	16	17
Alabama	5	3	2	6
Arkansas	3	1	..	4
Delaware	1	..	..	1
Florida	2	..	2	..
Georgia	3	6	..	9
Illinois	14	5	9	10
Kansas	3	..	2	1
Kentucky	..	10	..	10
Louisiana	6	..	1	5
Maryland	2	4	..	6
Massachusetts	11	..	5	6
Michigan	9	..	6	3
Minnesota	3	..	2	1
Missouri	4	9	..	13
Nevada	..	1	..	..
New-Jersey	6	1	3	4
Pennsylvania	22	5	9	18
Rhode Island	2	..	2	..
South Carolina	5	..	3	2
Tennessee	7	3	2	8
Texas	..	6	..	6
Vermont	3	..	1	..
Virginia	5	4	3	6
Wisconsin	6	2	6	2
Previous elections	41	19	29	3[illegible]
Totals	187	88	103	172

NEW-YORK.

THE VOTE BY COUNTIES.

County.	Dix's Majority.	Tilden's Majority.
Albany	....	231[illegible]
Allegany	1400	....
Broome	700	....
Cattaraugus	900	....
Cayuga	1800	....
Chautauqua	1300	....
Chemung	....	771
Chenango	700	....
Clinton	2000	....
Columbia	....	1236
Cortland	700	....
Delaware	600	....
Dutchess	....	1000
Erie	....	500
Essex	600	....
Franklin	700	....
Fulton	500	....
Genesee	417	....
Greene	....	800
Hamilton	....	200
Herkimer	800	....
Jefferson	1195	....
Kings	....	12857
Lewis	....	200
Livingston	700	....
Madison	1200	....
Monroe	....	387
Montgomery	100	....
New-York	....	42168
Niagara	64	....
Oneida	405	....
Onondaga	1800	....
Ontario	300	....
Orange	....	400
Orleans	700	....
Oswego	1100	....
Otsego	....	800
Putnam	400	....
Queens	....	1[illegible]80
Rensselaer	....	6[illegible]0
Richmond	....	8[illegible]
Rockland	....	800
St. Laurence	5000	....
Saratoga	1500	....
Schenectady	....	300
Schoharie	....	1700
Schuyler	200	....
Seneca	....	1200
Steuben	....	500
Suffolk	1200	....
Sullivan	....	1200
Tioga	500	....
Tompkins	150	....
Ulster	....	2300
Warren	200	....
Washington	1100	....
Wayne	1400	....
Westchester	....	1300
Wyoming	1000	....
Yates	600	....
Totals	33981	75828
Tilden's majority		41847

THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL'S ESTIMATE OF THE LEGISLATURE—WHAT DEFEATED DIX.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The *Evening Journal* makes the House of Assembly stand Democrats, 72; Republicans, 56. As the Republicans have only four majority in the Senate, the Democrats have a majority on joint ballot, with Berne to hear from, and two districts in Watervliet. It is estimated the vote in this county stands Dix, 11,716; Tilden, 14,031.

The *Journal* relates a story told one of its editors, two weeks before the election by Gov. Dix, with a hearty laugh over its ludicrous aspect, which, it says, will perhaps touch the true explanation of the defeat of the Republicans. During a recent visit to his home on Long Island, the Governor was told by one of his farm hands of a conversation with one or two of the fisherman. He had asked them how they were going to vote. "Well," one of them answered, "I hardly know—I like Gov. Dix. I think he has been a good Governor, but times are hard; business is dull. We don't average now more than half an eel to a pot, and I don't know but there had better be a change."

MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—The Republicans in this county elect their county ticket, Member of Congress, Adams, and two Members of the Assembly Slingerland in the First, and Brennan in the Second Districts.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Baker, Rep., for Congress, in the Oswego and Madison District, has a majority of about 700.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Additional returns from the country towns undoubtedly elect Lyman K. Bass to Congress by 900 majority. The Democratic city officials are elected by a handsome majority.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Complete returns from Jefferson County give Bagley, for Congress, 1,270 majority.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The majority for Dix in Oneida County is 405. Lord's majority for Congress is about 1,176.

THE TEMPERANCE TICKET IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1874.

In Poughkeepsie about 250 Temperance votes were polled, and a band of five Temperance women visited the polls throughout the day. Their names are Mrs. Hanks of Brooks Seminary; Mrs. Loder, Mrs. Acker, Mrs. Welton, and Mrs. Seaman. They crowded their way through the strikers and hangers-on, and in the Fourth Ward walked right up to the inspectors' desk, where Mrs. Hanks, the leader, handed Ex-Alderman Clifford a Temperance ticket, saying to him, "Vote a good square Temperance ticket, so as to protect us in our homes." At the Third Ward they took particular pains to entreat the strikers to vote the ticket. One young man, a confirmed inebriate, did take a ticket, and, voting it, walked away. In their visits the ladies were respectfully treated, and passage-way was always eagerly made for them.

MASSACHUSETTS.

AFTER THE FIGHT IN BOSTON—OPINIONS OF LEADING MEN ON THE CAUSES OF DEFEAT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The excitement over the elections was even greater to-day than yesterday, and spread to all classes. The streets were crowded, especially in the neighborhood of the newspaper offices and in the business exchanges. Little was talked of but the surprising results. The general feeling among Republicans in this section of the State, at least, who are outside of the political circles and had no personal interest at stake, is something very like satisfaction. Republicans rejoice with the Democrats over the defeat of Talbot and Butler and Ayer, and the remarks most frequently heard in the groups of talkers were gratification with the break up of the ring which has so long run the State and allowed the surrender at Worcester to the Prohibitionists, and aided in securing the bad nominations in the Congressional districts. That the party was overloaded by bad men and dangerous issues appears also to be the general opinion of those leaders of the party from whom an expression of opinion has been obtained. They now acknowledge that it was a grave mistake to permit the nomination of Talbot, and several admit that the forcing of unpopular nominations on the Congressional districts was a sad blunder. Henry Wilson freely expresses his opinion, that corruption in the party and bad nominations did the business. Dawes, Rice, and Pierce, and others of their stamp took a gloomy view of the prospect the night before the nomination at Worcester. Rice said then that the reports that had come to him from different sections of the State were to the effect that many Republicans were determined to vote for Gaston, no matter what the consequences would be, if Talbot was nominated, and he greatly feared a large Republican falling off, if not Gaston's election. The work of the campaign was mainly done by the Prohibitionists, and they made themselves conspicuously obnoxious.

The result of the election is not accepted by the leaders as an indication of renewed Democratic strength in the State, but of dissatisfaction and disgust of the Republican masses with the outrageous forcing of candidates upon them. The men who made Gaston's election possible, and who helped Thompson, Tarbox, Chapin, Banks, and Seelye to their seats in Congress, are Republicans stanch and true, so far as loyalty to Republican principles are concerned; but they were angered by the barefaced lobbying of unpopular candidates, the bribery and corruption employed to advance their ends, the shameful manipulation of delegate caucuses, and the success of Butlerism. The small politicians are the most exercised over the result. In the Custom-house there is great commotion. Simmons is uneasy and so are his henchmen, and the small officers of the State are in great trepidation. A Democratic overthrow like that in New-Hampshire is feared by many, but those do not stop to think, apparently, that with a Republican Council a Democratic Governor has comparatively little power.

Butler is as cheerful over it as a sore-headed bear, and threatens all manner of evil to his enemies, and "Brother Sam," who so violently exposed Butler's method of manipulating caucuses, is excessively happy, and made himself very conspicuous about own to-day.

Regarding the Democratic victories elsewhere there is not much said. The regret at the defeat of Dix in New-York is great. Clear-headed Republicans do not regard the party as annihilated because of the loss of the majority in Congress, but they express their belief that it will recover its strength before the next Presidential election, if it takes the lessons of the past year seriously to heart.

Banks will go to Washington with a strong following in support of his elevation to the Speakership.

AN OVATION IN GLOUCESTER TO BUTLER'S OPPONENT.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Gloucester gave Hon. C. P. Thompson, who defeated Gen. Butler, a grand congratulatory ovation this evening, consisting of a procession, music, fire-works, cannon, illuminations, and a meeting at the Music Hall, when speeches were made by B. H. Corliss, who presided, and Mr. Thompson.

SUMMARY OF THE ELECTION RETURNS.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—At a late hour this morning the *Journal* summed up the result of yesterday's election as follows: The election of Gaston, Dem., for Governor, by a plurality of 7,817. For Congress, Buffinton, Rep., is elected in the First District by 4,420; Harris, Rep., is elected in the Second by 2,810; Pierce, Rep., is elected in the Third by 3,072; Frost, Rep., is elected in the Fourth by 30; Banks, Ind., is elected in the Fifth by 5,938; Thompson, Dem., is elected in the Sixth by 972; Tarbox, Dem., is elected in the Seventh by 1,470; Warren, Dem., is elected in the Eighth by 574; Hoar, Rep., is elected in the Ninth by 487; Seelye, Ind. Rep., is elected in the Tenth by 540; Chapin, Dem., is elected in the Eleventh by 5,470.

The Legislature will stand as follows: Senate—Republicans, 24; Democrats, 16. House—Republicans, 151; Democrats, 85.

The Council will probably stand: Republicans, 6; Democrats, 2, as follows: First District, Macey, Rep.; Second, Turner, Rep.; Third, Deland, Rep.; Fourth, Dunn, Rep.; Fifth, Couch, Rep.; Sixth, Bristow, Rep.; Seventh, Davis, Dem.; Eighth, Arnold, Dem.

All the Republican State ticket except Talbot is elected. The Legislature is largely opposed to prohibition.

DELAWARE.

A CLEAN DEMOCRATIC SWEEP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 4.—Complete returns from the State give Cochran, Democrat, for Governor, 1,239 majority, and Williams, Democrat, for Congress, 1,646. The Democrats carry all three counties, and the Legislature will be unanimously Democratic, except one Senator holding over.

NEVADA.

PROBABLE RE-ELECTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR—REPUBLICAN GAINS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—The latest news from Nevada indicate the re-election of Bradley (Dem.) for Governor, and the legislative ticket in favor of Stinson for United States Senator, with a stand off between Ellis (Dem.) and Woodburn (Rep.) for Congress. In Storey, Lyon, and Ormsby Counties the Republican legislative ticket is elected, which will give Sharon 20 votes in the Legislature. This, added to 9 Republican holdovers, makes 29, with indications that in the other counties the legislative ticket is likely to have gone Republican sufficiently to give Sharon the requisite 38 votes to elect him. The Republicans claim that Woodburn is elected to Congress, with the vote for Governor between Bradley and Hazlett doubtful.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE VOTE AT THE PRESENT ELECTION—OPPOSITION TO THE OFFICE-HOLDERS—DESIRE FOR A CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT—THE REPUBLICAN STATE AND CITY OFFICERS—CONGRESSMEN AND MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY ELECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—Pennsylvania, like many of the other States that held their elections yesterday, leaned toward the Democratic side, inasmuch as in nearly all Republican strongholds there was an appreciable falling-off in majorities, and in some instances a total reversion of customary result. This city has for many years cast large Republican majorities, and it is still to be reckoned among the communities that remain loyal to the true principles of the Republican Party. But in the present instance there has been a potent combination of circumstances working to reduce public faith in certain office-holders and an irrepressible desire to sacrifice these unworthy men, cost what it would. It has been said that the reduced majorities and utter failure in some cases was to be explained by the lack of interest on the part of citizens and their neglect to vote, but these statements are disposed of by the fact that in 1873 there was a majority of over 25,000 for Mackey in a total vote of 93,000, while this year the majority for Olmsted was but 12,000 in a total vote of 105,000. No, there was just as much interest—an equal amount of skill used by speakers and election officers—but a great deal more uneasiness and discontent, and the desire to make even a hazardous change. There was no illegal voting, none of those scenes of violence and bloodshed which distinguished previous campaigns, but a fair, honest, and, in most respects, judicious choice of candidates. Those Republicans in the city who lost their election deserved, as a general thing, their fate. The result shows forcibly one thing, and that is that through all the political uncertainty there has been no wavering in the real Republican strength in this city, and in cases where the alleged worthlessness and unpopularity of the candidates caused a decided revulsion in the minds of citizens there was good cause for the action taken. For instance, there was a hue and cry raised against Col. William B. Mann, the candidate for District Attorney, and whether the current reports of corruption and neglect of duty were justified by facts or otherwise, there was a widespread dissatisfaction and a blind determination to change, whether it be for better or worse. Again, in the Fifth District, Messrs. Harmer and Myers, Republican, and Robbins, Democrat, undertook to play a three-cornered political game, and by the violent opposition of the two Republicans, the opposition candidate slid in, and made his point by a handsome majority in a largely Republican district.

The following is a correct summary of the principal city offices: For District Attorney, Furman Sheppard, Democrat, has a majority over William B. Mann of 1,074. This result was not known until after 3 o'clock this morning, when the returns from two or three wards totally changed the figures. Mr. Mann has been sanguine of success, and as late as 9 o'clock last evening said he would have 8,000 majority, which everybody thought worthy of credence. An immense amount of money changes hands over Sheppard's election. For Coroner, Ash, Republican, was defeated by Dr. Goddard, the latter's majority being over 1,300. Wetter, Rep., was elected City Commissioner over Robinson, Dem., by nearly 12,000; and Hancock, Rep., defeated Winterer for City Controller by 12,200. The result of the contests for Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Auditor General are somewhat altered in the total vote. Returns received up to this evening show the State to be in doubt—Olmsted, Lieutenant Governor, probably elected by small majority, and all other State officers except Beath, who was defeated by the whisky ring, that body using their power against him, both in this city and throughout the State.

In the last Congress, from this State there were 27 Representatives, three of these being elected at large. Of these, the political standing was 22 Republicans, five Democrats. In the present Congress, however, there will be some diminution of this Republican preponderance. The present estimate being that there is an opposition gain of nine members. In the city districts there are but slight alterations necessary in the statements already furnished. In the First District Chapman Freeman's Republican plurality over the Democratic and Independent candidates was over 16,000. In the Second O'Neill, Rep., led Rush, Dem., by about 2,000. In the Third, Randall, Dem., who, by the way, will, from present appearances, be the next Speaker in the House of Representatives, carried his own stronghold by 2,500. In the Fourth, William P. Kelley, the Protectionist leader, rolled up a majority of 3,500 against his Democratic competitor William V. McGrath, and in the Fifth the plurality of Robbins, Dem., above Harmer and Meyer, Rep., was somewhat over 1,000.

Definite intelligence has not as yet been received from all sections, but as far as heard from the following are the names of the successful candidates: Sixth District, Washington Townsend, Rep., Seventh, Alan Wood, Republican; Eighth, Hester Clymer, Democrat; Ninth, A. Herr Smith, Republican; Tenth, William Mutchler, Democrat; Eleventh, Frank D. Collins, Democrat; Twelfth, H. B. Wright, Democrat; Thirteenth, James B. Reilly, Democrat; Fourteenth, John B. Packer, Republican; Fifteenth, Powell, Independent Rep.; Sixteenth, Sobrieski Ross, Rep.; Seventeenth, John Reilly, Dem.; Eighteenth, W. S. Stenger, Dem.; Nineteenth, Levi Marsh, Dem.; Twentieth, Louis A. Mackey, Dem.; Twenty-first, Jacob Turney, Dem.; Twenty-second, James H. Hopkins, Dem.; Twenty-third, Cochran, Democrat; Twenty-fourth, John W. Wallace, Republican; Twenty-fifth, George A. Jenks, Democrat; Twenty-sixth, John G. White, Republican; Twenty-seventh, Carlton B. Curtis, Republican. In some of the sections where returns are difficult of access there has been trouble in obtaining information. The vital query as to the status of the next Congress, it will be seen, is greatly affected by this vote. The Rep. loss amounting to many more than was anticipated helping the free trade party into power. For the State Senate there are now fifty districts—an increase of seventeen—affected by the new apportionment of the whole number. There are twenty-eight vacancies, eighteen of them being in Republican sections. The candidates chosen in the city are as follows: First District, James B. Alexander, Rep.; Second, David J. Nagle, Dem.; Third, John Lamon, Rep.; Fourth, Horatio Gates Jones Rep.; Fifth, Col. Elisha W. Davis, Rep.; Sixth, Capt. Aaron Dunkel, Rep. Seventh, Hiram Horter, Republican; Eighth, Jacob Crouse, Republican. For the remainder of the State indications are that Republicans will be elected in twelve districts, making the Senate stand 28 Republicans, 22 Democrats.

Comparatively full returns from the State give the Republicans ninety-three and the Democrats 103 Democratic members, and in this city twenty-eight Republicans and ten Democrats were chosen, being a gain of eight over last year for the Democrats, when there were only eighteen districts, instead of twenty-eight as now. These gains were made in the second Third, Sixth, Ninth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-fifth Districts. The effect of these conclusions upon the United States Senatorship question will be revolutionary, should it be ascertained that upon joint ballot the Democrats have a majority.

THE REPUBLICAN WATERLOO IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY—DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN ELECTED—REPUBLICANS HOPEFUL OF A SMALL MAJORITY IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 4.—A thunderbolt falling from a clear sky would cause less astonishment than now possesses the leading politicians of Western Pennsylvania over the result of the day's election in the different States, and as to Allegheny County, which in 1872 gave Grant nearly 11,000 majority, and which now falls to 500, and even less, words fail them in the endeavor to express their feelings. No such Waterloo ever befell the Republican Party in this section, and it will take it a long time to recover the lost ground. As to the causes leading to this result, nearly every leader has a view of his own. A prominent State Senator from an adjoining county attributes it to the late panic, saying that the party in power is always held responsible for whatever financial disasters may overtake the country, and that an appeal to pocket is always more effective than an appeal to patriotism. Idle saw-mills, rolling-mills, glass-house, iron furnaces, and other industrial establishments, he says, speak with a more eloquent and convincing tongue than the most accomplished orator, and lead people to believe that a change in the administration of affairs is necessary. Others again attribute the revolution in public sentiment to the dishonesty and malfeasance of high Republican officials. Voters being convinced that almost any change would be for the better, the present storm, they argue, will clear the political atmosphere, and prove the eventual salvation of the Republican organization. Too many bad and indifferent nominations have been made in the past, and the tendency hereafter must be to put up the best men in the party for office. Russell Errett, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and editor of the Pittsburg *Commercial*, will print the following editorial remarks on the election to-morrow:

The national Administration can take to itself whatever credit or blame there is for the reaction which has set in against it throughout the country. If when the panic occurred in 1873, the National Government had stepped into the relief and support of the mercantile and manufacturing community instead of starting out on an irrational cause to force a return to specie payments in the very teeth of a heavy and general commercial depression, there would have been none of the consequent distress, and no cause for reaction. Congress would cheerfully have followed and upheld the President in any action then taken to prevent or mitigate the panic, and the country would now be on the road to a resumption of its old prosperity, instead of lagging and dragging along as it now is. The want of harmony between the President and Congress on the financial question is one of the causes of this revolution. Congress represented the people and was willing to aid in relieving them, but the President's resistance to it was an inseparable obstacle and the result is seen in the election of a Democratic House of Representatives. No administration can succeed in maintaining a policy, financial or otherwise, against the will and the wishes of the people. This the present administration has attempted to do, and it is welcome to whatever gratification it can draw from the results."

The defeat in Allegheny County appears worse and worse as the returns come in. The Democrats elect both Congressmen, nine out of fourteen Assemblymen, two out of three State Senators, and the entire county ticket, with, perhaps, one exception. This in the Gibraltar of Republicanism is bad enough surely. Of the Western Congressional Districts, the Democrats have, according to the latest returns, carried the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh the Republicans lose three of four Assemblymen, in Crawford County, one in Beaver, one in Washington, one in Butler, and two in Huntington. The Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee still counts on a small majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, and the election of a Republican to the United States Senate.

MARYLAND.

THE ADMINISTRATION RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION—REPUBLICANS DISGUSTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 4.—The election news was received with great jubilation by the Democrats, and with complacency by many Republicans, who regarded the result as a proper rebuke to the Administration and its tendencies in favor of Butlerism. Leading Republicans in Maryland, in 1872, wrested two Congressional Districts from Democratic control and were rewarded for their efforts by seeing the administration place local power in the hands of corrupt and trading politicians, who afterward governed the party through office-holders and with regard only to personal benefit. They stood aloof in this campaign and were content that an overwhelming defeat in the State should reprove the administration for the course it had taken. Notwithstanding that in the Sixth District Mr. Lowndes had in 1872 a majority of over 1,700, and a powerful section of the Democracy went in his favor on local issues, he is now defeated because of the disaffection among the Republicans in consequence of the interference of the Baltimore Custom-house and Post Office in the affairs of the district. The same causes operated to defeat Mr. Hagner in the Fifth District, the Republican majority of 1,100 being completely reversed. The Civil Rights bill had also something to do with the result, the colored voters refusing to vote for Hagner or Lowndes, because neither would commit himself to it, and white Republicans voted against them because they did not come out definitely in opposition to it. The issue was of great importance in Maryland, as the passage of the bill would have been the signal for the destruction of the common school system in the State.

Moderate and patriotic Republicans still look upon the national result as a useful discipline to the party. They believe that the organization will continue, and that it will be all the stronger in 1876, because the vicious element will be weeded out to put it in good condition for the Presidential campaign. Outside of the office-holders, the Republicans of Maryland were always against the third term, and are satisfied with the blow that has been given it. Among Democrats there is a disposition to claim for Maryland high honors in the future successes of the party they anticipate. They congratulate themselves in having in the next Congress three such strong men as Ex-Gov. Thomas, Ex-Gov. Swann, and Mr. Walsh whom they expect to take rank as leaders in the House. There is a feeling that a place on the next National ticket must be claimed for the State, and Swann is prominently mentioned as a promising aspirants for nomination for Vice President in 1876 as a representative of the South. Montgomery Blair is understood to be already laying the foundations for such an event, and Swann's name was mentioned in this connection at a recent meeting of leading Democrats in New-York. The ancient Bourbon element in the next House will have an efficient representative in Mr. Thomas, who was refused a seat in the Senate on account of disloyalty, and he is said to covet the distinction of leading in a proceeding to repeal all reconstruction legislation of Republican Congresses. The election in Maryland was unmarked by any unusual incidents, and the vote was comparatively light.

KANSAS.

FALLING OFF IN THE REPUBLICAN VOTE—ELECTION OF A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 3.—The Kansas City *Times* has returns from seven of the sixteen counties in the Second Congressional District of Kansas, showing in the aggregate 1,637 majority for Goodin, opposition Democratic candidate, and 275 for Cobb, Republican. Goodin carried Cobb's own county (Wyandotte) by 37 majority, and will be elected by over 2,000 majority. Returns from the Third District are coming in very slowly, and thus far indicate a very close vote. In both districts, by the returns already in, it is shown that the Radical majority on the State ticket two years ago of 32,000 has fallen off.

ILLINOIS.

DEMOCRATIC GAIN OF FIVE CONGRESSMEN—DEFEAT OF THE REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The excitement has continued ever since the polls were closed. There were so many reports and so conflicting regarding the vote on the various candidates, and results were so close that the victory was a matter of much doubt, and most of the time both sides were claiming the three Congressmen. For it was here that most interest was centred, and the discussion upon the situation gave rise to considerable financial speculation. Everybody seems to be figuring up results to agree with his political preferences. The partisans of the six candidates were alike hopefully certain, but toward dusk of to-day the Republicans, at their head-quarters, became wonderfully discouraged. They figured industriously to bring their local candidates ahead, but soon gave the job up with utter disgust, and settled back to await the inexorable drift of events. United States Senator Logan was of the number present. He said he could not understand it. New-York was too much for him, Massachusetts was a bitter pill, Pennsylvania an enigma, Missouri puzzled him, Minnesota annoyed, and Illinois was the last straw. His general feeling of disgust for the party, and anger toward the independent American voter who been abroad on a little gunning excursion, appeared to be shared by the better portion of his associates. The mutability of political events was not disputed. The feeling on the part of prominent local politicians who are not bound up by party ties, or rather who are not partisan Republicans, is that the result of the election is one to be congratulated. The next Congress will be largely Democratic. Interests demand that the representation of this locality should be such as to carry influence and secure ends which are so much needed for the public good. The result of this election is to put in two Democrats and one Republican from this city, which will add materially to the majority to go in next March. From these men it is confidently expected that this city will receive much comfort.

It is reported to-night that Ward, in the Second District, will contest Harrison's election. Ward claims the election on the following ground: In one of the precincts of the Fifteenth Ward the Judges got intoxicated and were unable to count the vote. State Senator McGrath, of the opposition party, who lived near by, went to the polls and took possession of the ballot-box and registers. He then appointed clerks and proceeded to collect votes. For this he is condemned by the Republicans, and Ward desires the correction of the count. The rest of the Republican ticket, as predicted in my letter of Thursday last, was defeated. Frank Agnew is elected Sheriff over Bradley by at least 8,000 majority. John Stephens, an ex-Union soldier, is defeated for Coroner by a large majority. Both defeated men were what is known as third-term candidates.

In the Common Council the Republicans have a majority of 2 over all opponents. Corcoran, the gambler, is re-elected Alderman from the Twentieth Ward. As a general thing, however, good men have been elected to the Council. The defeat of Gov. Dix is generally regretted. However, it it not believed in this city that public or personal rights in the State of New-York will suffer under Gov. Tilden. A good many Republicans predict that he will speedily pardon out Boss Tweed, but this is denied, the Democrats saying he will not dare do so for political reasons. The defeat of Gen. Butler is hailed with the liveliest joy. "Bottled again" is the expression most heard when reference is made to his defeat. Full returns from all wards and country towns give the following as the result of the voting for Congress:

First District—Caulfield's majority, 586.
Second District—Harrison's majority, 51.
Third District—Farwell's majority, 150.

The Irish voters and a considerable number of Germans, voted for Farwell, notwithstanding this will be his third term. His election is a severe rebuke to Boss Hesing, who has labored hard to defeat him. His paper, the *Staats Zeitung*, contained nothing but abuse of Farwell for several days preceding election. Later advices from the interior of the State insure a Democratic gain of three Congressmen. These, with the two from Chicago, leaves the representation in Congress from this State as follows: Democrats 10, Republicans 9.

WISCONSIN.

LARGE REPUBLICAN GAINS—SIX CONGRESSMEN ELECTED—REJOICING OVER CARPENTER'S VICTORY—MAJORITY IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 4.—The Republican majority in the State reaches about 9,000. The Republicans elect six Congressmen to two Democrats, making the delegation in Congress as it was before election. Enormous Republican gains over last year are reported throughout the State, and the party will probably have a Republican majority of twenty on joint ballot in the Legislature. Republicans are jubilant over the fact that Carpenter, the worst-abused man in the country, carried his State after the defeats in Indiana and Ohio. There will be a few anti-Carpenter Republicans in the Legislature; but he will have a majority in caucus, and will unquestionably be returned to the Senate. There is great rejoicing over the Republican victory. In this Democratic county the railroads united with the Reformers to send men who would work for the repeal of the Potter law. J. W. Cary, attorney of the St. Paul Road, was defeated in the First Ward.

The following are the latest estimates of the vote here and in the State at large: Milwaukee, Republican majority for Assembly, First Ward, 174; Reform majority last year, 468; Republican majority, Third Ward, 571; Reform majority last year, 360; Republican majority, Fourth Ward, 143; Reform majority last year, 120; Republican majority in Seventh Ward, 274; Reform majority last year, 297; Republican majority in Eighth Ward, 121; Reform majority last year, 421; Rep. majority in the Eleventh Ward, 95; Reform majority last year, 423. The town of Franklin gives a Rep. majority of 88; Reform majority last year, 700—all Rep. gains of Assemblymen. The Congressional vote, partially estimated, is as follows: First District, Williams, Rep., 3,000 majority; Rep. majority last year, 2,590. Second District, Caswell, Rep., 400 majority, Reform majority last year 928; Third District, Magoon, Rep., 1,800 majority, Reform majority last year 363; Fourth, Lynde, Dem., 2,200, Democratic majority last year 11,000; Fifth, Burchard, Dem., 4,000, Democratic majority last year 6,000; Sixth, Kimball, Rep., 1,000, Reform majority last year 867; Seventh, Rusk, Rep., 5,000, Republican majority last year 1,600; Eighth, McDill, Rep., 2,000, Republican majority last year 289. The whole force of the election is in the selection of a United States Senator, and the Democrats have lost. That and the Potter law are the only active issues. Both parties avoided decided expression on the financial questions. A constitutional amendment to restrict the amount of bonds issued by any town or city to five per cent. of taxable value of property was carried.

Harrison Ludington, Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, made a splendid run, reducing the usual majority nearly 9,000. He will be put in the field for Governorship next fall. There will probably be no active fight against Carpenter's re-election. In round numbers the Legislature now stands: Senate, Rep., 17; Dem., 16; Assembly, Rep., 60; Dem., 40. In Rock County an anti-Carpenter Party was formed, but was beaten by heavy majorities.

MICHIGAN.

BAGLEY'S MAJORITY FOR GOVERNOR DECREASING—SIX REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 4.—The figures on Bagley's majority for Governor are growing smaller as returns come in, and his election by over 1,000 is not now expected by the Republicans, while on the other hand the Democrats claim the election of Chamberlain by over 1,000. The Legislature is strongly claimed by the Democrats in both Houses, and it is certain they have a small majority in the Senate, while the Republicans claim 8 in the House. The balance of the ticket fared much better than the Governor, and has a majority of nearer 4,000. The Congressmen elected are as follows: Williams, Dem., First District, by 2,000 majority; Waldron, Rep., 700; Willard, Rep., 1,500; Potter, Independent, 1,200; Williams, Rep., 500; Durand, Dem., 1,500; Conger, Rep., 2,000; Bradley, Rep., 300; Hubbell, Rep., no organized opposition. Bradley's election in the Eighth is disputed, and with some reason, by the Democrats, as in the visible figures he is in minority of a few hundred, but his friends hope that the unheard from counties will bring him up to the figures given.

The cause of Bagley's close run after such a stupendous majority as 62,000 two years ago was connected with the liquor question. He was not openly a friend of license, for which there was a great call. Besides his opponent, Chamberlin, was a prominent Granger and a Mason high in the degrees, and Grangers and Masons fought in his behalf.

The complexion of the Legislature is of great importance this year, for the election of a successor to Chandler in the United States Senate will fall to its lot. The Congressmen who failed of election were personally unpopular, and fell behind their ticket by 1,000 or 2,000 each.

THE STATE PROBABLY REPUBLICAN—THE CONGRESSIONAL MAJORITY STILL UNDECIDED.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 4.—In Wayne County, which includes Detroit City, and comprises the First Congressional District, the Democrats elect their entire county ticket with the exception of Clerk. The majority on Governor is 856; on Congressman, 1,987. The Democrats will have a large representation in the Legislature, and possibly a majority. The result on Congressman in the Eighth District is in doubt, and a full vote may be required to decide. The district is very large, including Saginaw Valley and the eastern part of the State north of Saginaw Bay. The Republican majority in 1872 was 3,100.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

ELECTION OF A REPUBLICAN DELEGATE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 4.—A dispatch from Seatle, Washington Territory, says that Jacobs, Republican candidate for Congress, is elected by over 500 majority.

ARIZONA.

STEVENS, INDEPENDENT, FOR CONGRESS, ELECTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—A dispatch from Prescott, Arizona, to-night, says the election of Stevens, Independent, Delegate to Congress is generally conceded.

KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 4.—Covington, Ky., yesterday gave Jones (Dem.) for Congress 613 majority. The city voted in favor of license by 450 majority.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION DEMOCRATIC.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 4.—The *Courier-Journal's* returns show the election of a full Democratic Congressional delegation from Kentucky as follows:

First District—A. R. Boone.
Second District—John Y. Brown.
Fifth District—Edward Y. Parsons.
Eighth District—M. J. Durham.
Tenth District—John B. Clarke.
Third District—Charles W. Milliken.
Fourth District—J. Proctor Knott.
Seventh District—J. C. S. Blackburn.
Ninth District—Harrison Cockvill.
Sixth District—Not given.

THE FEELING AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE LOSSES FULLY APPRECIATED—EVERYBODY SAYING "I TOLD YOU SO"—A GENERAL LOOKING AROUND FOR THE CAUSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The extent and importance of the Republican losses yesterday are not underrated in Washington. It cannot be said they were unexpected, though the reports of the last few days have given such accounts of increased activity in Republican organizations in various States as to stimulate hope that the State of New-York would be retained, and that the House of Representatives might possibly be left in the hands of the Republicans. During the first first week after the election in the West last month, no one here expressed any confidence of holding a Republican majority in the House. It has happened that the first impressions made by the news of defeat were more nearly correct than the more hopeful views growing out of contemplation and desire. Everybody says to-day, "I told you so." One prominent officer, who was betting yesterday that Dix would be elected, is to-day wisely explaining the causes of defeat, and exclaiming it happened just as he expected. One fact is not doubted by any Republicans here, from the highest to the lowest; it is that the next Presidential contest will be lost, except Congress and the Administration work unitedly and harmoniously together to regain for the party the confidence of the country. Scarcely two persons are found who agree as to the cause of disaster, or the panacea for its cure. It is noticeable that no one takes any blame to himself. There is a tendency among Government officers to throw the burden of responsibility upon Congress, and it is undoubtedly true that a more timid and vacillating body was never gathered in the capitol. On the other hand, members of Congress and others lay the losses wholly at the door of the Administration. One thinks temperance questions and sumptuary laws the causes; another that it was hard times, and so on. But of the extent of the losses, and their serious significance for the future, there is no longer discussion. Senator Thurman, in response to a Democratic serenade to-night, said the cause was "general discontent with Radical rule," and most of the expositions heard of are about equally philosophic and luminous. The Democrats are celebrating their victory with bonfires, and a band of music is parading the streets. Nearly half the crowd are colored people who could not be restrained from following a fife and drum by anything less than fear of the Kuklux.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Nov. 4.—During the gale last night the following vessels went ashore on the south side of Amherst Island, or in the Gap: Steam barges Lothair and Consort and Norman; light schooners Paragon and Sea-bird, and the light schooners Ariel and Charm loaded with barley; the propeller Stanley and schooner Carlton, with apples.

Capts. Donnelly and Allen, with tugs and lighters, have gone to their assistance.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY.

POSTAL TREATIES RATIFIED—A REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR ALSACE-LORRAINE.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The Reichstag has ratified the postal treaties with Chili and Peru.

An imperial decree of Oct. 29 establishes the Representative Assembly of Alsace-Lorraine, and fixes its duties and powers. It will express its views upon the Budget, and upon bills not reserved for imperial legislation, and also upon bills which are not subject to discussion by the District Diets. The Assembly will be composed of ten delegates from each District Diet to be elected for three years. The Emperor reserves the right to fix the time and place of the sittings of the Assembly, which will be private. The Governor of the Provinces will be entitled to demand a hearing, and to assist in person or by representative at the sittings of the body. The Assembly in expressing its views to the Imperial Government must also give the views of the minority.

SPAIN.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF IRUN—SPANIARDS TO BE DRIVEN FROM THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A special telegram to the *Times*, from Hendaye, says that peremptory orders have been received from Paris for the expulsion of all Spaniards, without distinction, before Tuesday evening, from the frontier towns on the right bank of the Bidasoa, for fear they may interfere in the conflict at Irun. The order caused the utmost consternation, many of those affected being without the means of traveling.

A dispatch from Santander says Don Carlos has determined to concentrate his forces in Biscay for the attack on Irun, knowing that Gen. Laserna had gone to Madrid to tender his resignation.

The Republican Government has only just begun to take measures to resist this movement. All the steamers in the harbor of Santander have been embargoed to carry 5,000 men to the relief of Irun.

Trains have been obtained, and to-day 2,000 men will leave for the scene of hostilities. Don Carlos has only twelve cannon; but some are of large calibre, and all are in good condition.

SANTANDER, Nov. 4.—The Carlists commenced their bombardment of Irun this morning.

One thousand Republican troops disembarked at Fontarabia yesterday.

THE SIEGE OF IRUN.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—Gens. Moriones and Lasorna will make a diversion upon Estella while the Carlists are besieging Irun.

NON-COMBATANTS LEAVING IRUN.

SANTANDER, Nov. 4.—The non-combatants have left Irun en masse. The Carlists fire shots to one fired by the defenders of the town. Several persons have been wounded in the town of Irun and the fort and one killed. Gen. Elio is is command of the besieging forces. Don Carlos is present with his army.

FRANCE.

PROTEST AGAINST THE ARREST OF THE KING OF PATAGONIA—THE ELECTIONS—MINISTER WASHBURNE FETED.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—A number of Deputies representing the Department of Dordogne have presented an address to the Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, protesting against the arrest of Orelie Tounens by an Argentine man-of-war while en route for Patagonia.

Tounens is a French lawyer, who had procured his election by the Patagonians as their King. When arrested he was returning to Patagonia from France, where he had been to negotiate a loan. The Argentine Republic, claiming jurisdiction over Patagonia, arrested Tounens as a usurper.

President MacMahon entertained Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, and Lord Lytton, at an elegant banquet last night.

A Paris dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says the French Government has fixed upon Nov. 29 as the date for the elections for the vacant seats in the Assembly and for the renewal of the Municipal Councils.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BIRKENHEAD PARLIAMENTARY VACANCY.

LONDON, Nov. 5—5:30 A. M.—The son of the late Mr. Laird, member of Parliament, has refused to become a candidate for Parliament from Birkenhead. Mr. MacIver has definitely accepted the candidature.

SUICIDE OF A BANKER.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Mr. Avigdor, a banker and Austrian Consul at Nice, committed suicide to-day. Cause not ascertained.

CENTRAL ASIA.

THE SON OF SHERE ALI IN REBELLION—A BATTLE IMMINENT.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—News has been received from Central Asia that Yakoob Kahn, son of Shere Ali, Ameer of Afghanistan, has rebelled against his father, and is now within three days' march of Candahar. A decisive battle is imminent unless the Ameer agrees to the exclusion of British influence from Afghanistan.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE FORMOSA DIFFICULTY STILL UNSETTLED.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 3.—The amicable settlement of the Formosan difficulty between China and Japan still appears doubtful, notwithstanding the more pacific tone of recent advices.

THE TURF.

POINT BREEZE RACES—HONEST MAC AND ROYAL GEORGE THE WINNERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—The Fall meeting at Point Breeze Park began to-day. The weather was favorable and the attendance large.

The first race, for three-minute horses, was won by Honest Mac in three straight heats. The other horses in the race were Katy S., Sally B., Amanda C., Maude, Maggie M., Lady Goodwin, Jim, and Hampton.

The second race was for 2:29 horses, with six entries. The starters were Royal George, Annie Collins, Snowball, Arthur, Adelaide, and Lizzie Keller. Royal George won.

The following is a summary of the races, the purses awarded in each being $500 first horse, $220 second, $150 third, and $100 fourth:

FIRST RACE.

Honest Mac	1	1	1

Time—2:34½, [illegible].

SECOND RACE.

Royal George	1	2	1	1
Annie Collins	3	1	2	2
Snowball	2	3	3	3
Arthur	4	3	4	4

Time—2:26½, 2:31, 2:30½, 2:32.

The races continue to-morrow, and close on Friday.

RACING AT THE FAIR OF THE CAROLINAS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 4.—The racing at the Fair of the Carolinas at this place is good. Hitchcock's Mollie Darling won the mile dash—time, 1:47¾. Jim Hinton won the one-mile race in two straight heats—time, 1:48½ and 1:50.

The best racing is expected to-morrow.

ALABAMA.

THE MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE.

THE EXISTING DEPRESSION AND POVERTY—SOME OF THE CAUSES—LAZY WHITE MEN AND THIEVING NEGROES—HOW PLANTATION SUPPLIES ARE PURCHASED—A RUINOUS SYSTEM—THE COTTON MANIA AND THE CORN CROP—AN ENCOURAGING PROSPECT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1874.

Since the war the masses of the people of Alabama have grown poorer year by year, and hundreds of families who were once among the richest in the country have been reduced to a condition of actual want. In many instances the men who are the largest holders of real estate are most in need of ready money, and it is a remarkable fact that the possessor of a thousand acres of land is sometimes at a loss to know where he is to procure his breakfast. What are the causes which have brought about this deplorable state of things? is a question which is variously answered. A few politicians attribute all the troubles of the people to Radical government, others appear to believe that the failure of the crops has been the chief cause of the almost universal poverty, and one or two planters with whom I have conversed expressed the opinion that lazy, thieving negroes are in a great measure responsible for their misfortunes. A disinterested observer who makes it his business to inquire into the matter cannot fail to discover that war and the people themselves are to some extent to blame for the existing destitution and want. In order the better to explain this it will be necessary for me to state that before and since the war almost the entire population of Alabama relied upon the products of the earth for support. A man might be a doctor or a lawyer, but at the same time he was a slave-owner, and employed an overseer to work his hands and manage his farm. The young men of the country were brought up to understand that they were what the world calls gentlemen; they spent their time in fox-hunting and fishing, and lived, as their fathers did, from the labor of their black servants. The rich boys were sent to private academies to be educated, and returned to their homes knowing a little French, something of current literature, in many cases a great deal of music and drawing, but entirely destitute of any knowledge which would help them to make their way in the world. The sons of men who, owning only a few slaves, could not afford to send their children to expensive boarding-schools, remained in ignorance of these accomplishments, and, strange as it may appear, were taught no useful art, made masters of no trade which could compensate them for the loss. The war coming on, these young men went into the army, and, after acquiring the roving disposition and habit of a soldier, returned to their father's house to find that it had been destroyed by an invading army. Their once-productive plantations were lying waste and weed-grown, and the slaves, the wealth of the land, the laborers upon whom they relied for support, were freemen and no longer under their control.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

Under these circumstances there was but one path open to the property-owners. They must borrow money to cultivate their land. At this time cotton was selling at an enormous price, and in Montgomery, Mobile, and other trade centres there were provident men, many of them Jews, who, seeing an opportunity for speculation, made advances to the owners of the plantations, with the understanding that they should be paid when the harvest came. With the money thus secured mules were purchased, implements secured, and negro laborers employed. The result was at first very promising. The crop was an exceedingly large one, cotton prices ruled very high, and the majority of the farmers not only made a profit, but were able to pay off the money they had borrowed. In this way the credit system was commenced. Since then it has extended more or less into every branch of trade, and is so conducted as to be a curse to the land, and one of the chief causes of the existing poverty. Seeing that they had done so well the first year, the planters borrowed extravagant sums of money, which was gladly advanced by men who had become rich by former transactions. But the years which followed were disastrous ones. Men who had learned only to play would not work when their very existence did not depend upon it. The farms were not properly cultivated, or were left entirely to the care of thoughtless and dishonest negroes, and then the worms came and destroyed the scanty crops. The planters lost heavily, and were unable to pay their debts. To live they were obliged to plant, and to cultivate the soil they required labor. They could get no more money, however, and by mutual consent the negroes agreed to work for a share of the crop, the land-owners to supply them with food and shelter. Corn, bacon, and the barest necessaries of life were advanced by the produce merchants, who were surely to be paid when the cotton was picked. Again, however, the seasons were bad, and more bacon and corn had to be procured. In this way, year by year, the farmers have been sinking deeper and deeper into debt, and the merchants approaching nearer bankruptcy. The one must borrow to live, and the other lends in the hope of ultimately being repaid what he has already advanced.

The credit system has now become universal. Here in Montgomery the great majority of all classes of citizens run in debt for everything they consume. There is one merchant who tells me that he has outstanding accounts to the amount of $75,000, and that some of his customers have been in his debt for upward of three years. In order to carry on business he is of course obliged to charge four prices for everything. Even in the smallest transactions credit is demanded. The other evening a leading gentleman of this place invited me to have an oyster stew. We went into a restaurant, and after the oysters had been eaten the waiter brought my companion a check on which was written, "I promise to paye Younge sixty cents." This was signed, and we walked out without a word. After drinking a glass of beer the same scene was repeated. How this is to end no one appears to know. This year the cotton crop has been quite good, and the planters are paying off a part of their debts, but as soon as they have done so they again open an account, and for every hundred dollars' worth of goods delivered they are charged with one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty dollars. The shop-keepers must make outrageous charges in order to conduct business under the existing system.

WANT OF ENERGY—FALSE PRIDE.

Reared as they were, it was perhaps not to have been expected that the young men of Alabama would immediately realize that only by hard, earnest work could they hope to prosper. It took them some years to discover that brilliant conversational powers and a happy knack of killing quail on the wing would not win them a place in the world. Many of the youths who were children at the close of the war have not yet learned the lesson, and, with no energy and a great deal of false pride, they are to be found lolling about the street corners of Mobile, Montgomery, and other lesser places, waiting for a clerkship or some other "genteel employment." Doing this, they wonder that they are poor, and wail over the fate of [illegible] always been strangers to the pangs of hunger. Some of these young gentlemen call themselves doctors, and many of them say they are lawyers. It is this class of men who, with plenty of time and nothing to do, get into political disputes, and excite bitter partisan feelings among their fellows. They are sometimes eloquent speakers, and during electioneering campaigns borrow wagons and horses and go through the country discoursing upon the impoverished condition of the State, forgetting to mention, however, that much of the poverty has been caused by the non-producing class which they represent. How these young men exist is often a mystery. They pick up a few dollars by borrowing from those who are foolish enough to lend—never returning the money, however; for although they would have the world believe that they are souls of honor, and would consider it their duty to shoot down any one who would intimate in the most remote degree that such was not the case, they never return a loan, and are exceedingly forgetful of the bills which they owe their washerwomen.

"What can these young men do?" was asked me by a Southern gentleman to whom I spoke in relation to the matter. The question is easily answered. Alabama is an agricultural State. There are thousands of acres of rich land which even strangers can secure at little or no cost. Every acre of land in ordinary times produces half a bale of cotton, and a bale of cotton sells for $65 to $70. Vegetables can be grown here in abundance, and fruits spring up almost spontaneously. Let these young gentlemen, who pride themselves so much upon their honor, become indeed honorable workmen. Let them cease to live upon the lean bounty of others, and, as they know how to do nothing else, let them at least till enough of their native State to support themselves honestly. If they will not do this, or if, as they contend, the soil cannot be cultivated without plows and mules, which they cannot secure, then let them work on the share system with the planters, who are everywhere complaining of the scarcity of labor. In this way they can live honestly, and even save money. The ignorant negroes do so, many of them keeping large families as well. One black man in this county, with the aid of his wife and little boy, lived comfortably during the past year, and now has $240 in ready money as his share of the crop. This is, of course, a rare case, but cannot strong, intelligent young white men do what negroes have done?

"DEAD-FALLS."

In addition to the causes already enumerated as having more or less affected the material condition of the State, the so-called "dead-falls" are, in a great measure, responsible for the existing poverty. A "dead-fall" is simply a small shop or store, where, for a few pounds of stolen cotton or a measure of corn, white thieves give whisky to black ones. All over Alabama, in sly nooks and corners, these places have been established, and the harm they are doing is almost beyond belief. Since the war the negroes have acquired an uncontrollable appetite for strong drink, and, still believing that "what's massa's is mine," they have for years been in the habit of selling whatever of value they could steal without fear of detection, and from the proceeds buying whisky and tobacco. Some time after reconstruction, in order to derive profit from this system of petty thievery unprincipled men throughout the State established the stores mentioned. They receive any quantity of cotton or corn in exchange for bad spirits and poisonous candy, and there is no doubt that they encourage the negroes to steal as large quantities as they can secure. They give from four to five glasses of whisky for a bundle of cotton which is worth a dollar, and in this way many of them are making fortunes. The amount of loss to the planter cannot fail to reach as high as one-fifth per cent. of his entire crop. Most of the business of the "dead-falls" is done at night, and owing to the large tract of land which is covered with cotton it is almost impossible for the planters to throw any safeguard around their property. Last Winter a bill was introduced in the Legislature which had for its object the breaking up of these stores. It provided that wherever a shop was situated outside of the corporate limit of the cities the proprietor should keep an account of all articles brought to him for sale, the prices paid for them, and the name of the seller. The passage of this bill was asked for by the best men in the State, but the so-called Republican majority in the House denounced it as class legislation, the negroes were all opposed to it, and it was defeated, only two members of the Assembly voting in favor of it. This harvest the "dead-fall" keepers are more numerous than ever before, and the loss to the farmer is proportionately great. One gentleman who lives near Snowdown, this county, assures me that there has been no less than five bales of cotton stolen from him since he began picking. Other farmers make similar statements.

WASTE LANDS.

It cannot be doubted that, in addition to the causes which have been mentioned, the fact that farmers produce nothing for their own consumption has much to do with the poverty of Alabama. Heretofore it has been the custom to plant a piece of land with cotton as long as it would bear well, and when it was exhausted to let it go to waste and commence on new ground. The waste land, so called, is now covered with a fine growth of rich Bermuda grass, and affords thousands of acres of the best pasturage in the world. This opportunity is not taken advantage of, however. No one thinks of raising stock in large quantities, and nearly every pound of beef, and most of the other meat consumed here, has to be brought from other parts of the country. This is particularly so of smoked bacon, which is the principal food of the negro population. In this way hundreds of thousands of dollars are sent out of the State to New-York and the West. Another great trouble has been that until recently but very little corn was cultivated, and all the meal consumed had to be bought in Chicago and elsewhere. Within the past year, however, the farmers have begun to see the folly of this course, and corn enough has been produced to supply the home demand, and thousands of bushels will be exported. As stated above, this year's cotton crop has been a good one; the planters are beginning to take more interest in the working of their estates, and there is every indication that the yield next year will be even greater than it was during the past season. This bright prospect is having a good effect upon the people, and hope is reviving in the hearts of men who thought they were forever ruined. It now remains for the honest voters, white and black, to place good men in office; then if the negroes are prevented from stealing, and the lazy whites set to work, there is no good reason why peace and prosperity should not reign in Alabama.

H. C.

A SWISS VILLAGE BURNED.

The *Continental Herald* states that on Oct. 20 the village of Peist, in the Schansiggthal, was almost wholly destroyed by fire. The village consisted of about fifty-one houses, occupied by about as many families, numbering 200 members. The fire broke out at a little after midnight, and its ravages were not stayed until it had consumed all the houses with the exception of five or six, and these are much injured. It occurred in the dwelling of an Italian laborer, and spread rapidly to an adjoining stock of timber, and thus to the surrounding houses. There will be much distress in the families who have been driven from their houses, and have lost their property. The church, which was also burned, and some of the homes were insured for moderate amounts in the Helvetia Insurance Company, but it is supposed that none of the furniture or other property of the villagers was protected from [illegible]

THE SAFE BURGLARY.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

EVIDENCE OF THE STENOGRAPHER, WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH OPERATORS, AND OTHER IMPORTANT WITNESSES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—In the Criminal Court to-day the trial of the alleged safe burglary conspirators was resumed. Mrs. E. Z. Brailey was sworn, and testified that her husband was a stenographic reporter, and aided in that capacity during the investigation of the Board of Public Works. Witness copied the short-hand reports into long hand, and compared the copies of the affidavits of Benton and Hayes before the committee.

[These were introduced, and witness identified them as copies which she had made.]

E. Z. Brailey sworn—Is a short-hand reporter, and made the report of the Investigating Committee. Mr. Somerville produced before the committee the Benton affidavit; could not state who presented the Hayes affidavit without consulting his notes. Witness had the original affidavit in his hands to use in making his copies. After retaining them some weeks he was directed by Senator Allison to hand them to Mr. Colby, the clerk of the committee. Witness did so, and has not seen them since. Does not know positively where Colby is now. As a matter of fact, however, witness knows he is on his way to California, having started from here on Tuesday of last week.

Mr. Riddle stated that he had made a personal application to Colby for the original papers, without getting them. Colby was subpœnaed and was in attendance during the first part of the trial here, but had now left the city, and it was understood was on his way to California.

Brailey was here questioned by the Judge, and said Colby had informed him that he was to be married in Philadelphia on the 3d inst., and was to start immediately for California.

The Judge said the original papers must be produced or their absence accounted for, and that an effort should be made to find the whereabouts of Colby either by searching the city or telegraphing for him.

A message was then dispatched to Colby's residence to bring in Dr. Dexter in order that he might tell what he knew about Colby's whereabouts.

George Carter sworn: Resides in Baltimore, and is acquainted with Nettleship and Hayes. Was in Washington on the 8th of April last. Hayes desired witness to go with him and "pipe" them while Nettleship and Hayes had an interview. Witness did so, and saw them meet and hold a conference on the avenue near Fifteenth street.

Leonard Whitney was sworn, and said that he was manager of the Western Union Telegraph office in Washington. The witness was requested to produce the original telegraph messages which the court had subpœnaed him to produce. Witness produced a package and said they were the original dispatches received at the office in this city, and sent away over the wires. Witness also produced telegrams which had been received in New-York, and also the receipt-book for the messages received in Washington. Witness said the subpœna did not call for the original telegrams received in Washington, but he had them with him, and if it was proper to produce them under the subpœna as it read, he would do so. The telegrams were produced.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davidge—Witness allowed copies of dispatches concerning Government business to be taken on the order of heads of departments, and by order of the Superintendent of the Telegraph Company; witness received an order from Mr. Orton to allow copies of such dispatches which had passed through the office from March 1 to Sept. 1, to be taken; witness had no objection to produce the order of Mr. Orton, but would prefer to do so under a subpœna.

Mr. Davidge had the subpœna issued, and witness was told to produce the order of Mr. Orton. Witness said Mr. Madge was allowed to examine and take copies of the dispatches, so was Mr. Riddle.

By Mr. Riddle—Some officials of the Telegraph Company selected the dispatches, and only allowed copies of such as they selected to be taken.

By Mr. Davidge—The rule of the company was to consider all dispatches charged up to the Government and paid for as Government dispatches.

Charles Shivlets, sworn: Is a telegraph operator in New-York. Witness produced the original messages sent from Washington to New-York, and counsel took possession of them, saying that they would assume the responsibility of their custody.

Charles A. Taylor, recalled: Is acquainted with the handwriting of Tom Shailer. Never saw him write, and does not personally know that he can write. The papers were produced, and witness was quite sure they were in the handwriting of Shailer. The court asked the witness if his knowledge of Shailer's handwriting was confined to vouchers in the Treasury Department, and if Shailer had ever complained the writing or signatures were not genuine. Witness said he got his knowledge from examining the reported writing of Shailer for five years in the Treasury Department, and had never known Shailer to dispute one of the vouchers reputed to him.

By the Court—From such knowledge of Shailer's handwriting, would you state to the jury that the documents here presented are in the handwriting of Shailer?

Witness—I would.

Several documents were presented, and witness declared them to be in the handwriting of Shailer; also several in the handwriting of J. W. F. Cuns. Witness said his knowledge of Cunz's handwriting was acquired in the same manner as that of Shailer's.

To the Court—Cunz had looked over his accounts with witness and had never disputed any writing on the papers or vouchers. The defense objected to such proof. The Court decided the witness a competent judge of the handwriting of the parties, and capable of testifying as to the genuineness of the writing in the documents and telegrams presented. The defense took exception.

John Davidson was sworn, and testified: Was employed in Solicitor Banfield's office, in the Treasury Department, and is acquainted with Shailer and J. W. F. Cuns, and their handwriting; they are employed in the Secret Service Division at the Treasury; the same papers were presented to witness, and he identified the handwriting in each.

Riddle explained that the papers presented were put in as the original telegrams sent from Washington to New-York in relation to this affair. Witness is acquainted with Whitley's signature, and the handwriting of Albert Cuns; obtained his knowledge from the examination of papers in the Department; identified the papers; they were read, as follows:

MAY 18.

[From Banfield to Whitley.]

The Government wants you to arrest Michael Hayes to testify before the Investigating Committee.

A reply was sent on the 19th requesting Banfield to send on a warrant for the arrest, signed "Whitley."

[Cuns to Nettleship, April 1. From New-York to Washton.]

Let money matters be arranged here.

NEW-YORK, April 1.

[From Whitley to Nettleship.]

Let money matters be arranged here.

Mr. Davidge objected to presenting these papers in this manner, and suggested that the whole batch be submitted to the counsel for the defense, and they could examine them and decide what they could consent to admit. Otherwise a discussion might arise on the presentation of every paper, and a great amount of time would be consumed unnecessarily.

The court then ordered a recess for the examination of the papers.

AFTER RECESS.

After recess Davidge said the counsel had examined the telegrams and were willing to admit all papers signed by the parties to this contest. Those which related to what third parties had said or done they were willing to admit if the counsel would say that hereafter they would connect them with parties to this contest. A telegram was produced written by Shailer, dictated by Nettleship, and addressed to Whitley, New-York, saying: "Your friend will be there to-morrow. State how I am to get the $200 I spoke about." The next was from Nettleship to Whitley, saying he would be in New-York next day, dated May 15. From Nettleship to Monk, requesting an interview at the Bingham House, Philadelphia, May 4, to Nettleship, in Newark: "He informed me to-day that he wished to see you to-morrow. Answer if you will be here." Tom Shailer, May 5, Washington, to A. Cuns: "Have received no letter to which an answer by telegraph is desired. Nettleship is not here; an inquiry will be made." May 16, from Benson to Cunz: "It will be unnecessary to do anything more before the committee." May 4, Washington to New-York: "He is not at home to-day. He wishes to see N. to-morrow. Tom." May 5, Washington to Nettleship: "He wants to see you to-morrow. I will meet you at the depot. Tom." May 20, to Nettleship: "All right, he can have it to-morrow morning. J. W. F. Cunz." April 21, H. C. Whitley, N. Y.: "All right. Tom." April 19. A. Cunz: "Will W. or Nettle be in New-York to-morrow? Tom." April 19, "H. directs me to ask you to be in your office to-morrow at 9 o'clock. Have N. here as soon as possible. Tom." To Cunz: "Compartment car, seat 14, on the train to Wilmington—Remember Friday night. Tom." April 2, I. C. Nettleship, Treasury Department, to Tom Newcomb, in New-York: "Chief will not be here till to-morrow morning. Telegraphed you about $200 yesterday." April 6, from H. C. Whitley to Banfield: "Am not well, but will be in Washington to-morrow evening, April 20. New-York, to Thomas Shailer, in Washington: "Yes, both. A. C." April 27, from Nettleship to Tom Shailer: "Telegram received this morning; Chief will be in Washington to-morrow." May 1, to Shailer: "Almost impossible; K. and N. are both away; my family sick; tell H. to write me. Nettleship." To Shailer, May 2: "I will be there between this and Monday. Get Howard papers all ready. Nettleship." May 6, to Harrington: "I will be at Continental Hotel to-night, 6 P. M. Somerville." May 18, to Banfield: "Will do my best to find him. H. C. Whitley." May 20, to J. W. F. Cuns: "Did you send me the check to-day? Nettleship."

Whitney recalled—Question by Davidge: Have you brought in those two orders that you were directed to bring?

Witness—I have, Sir.

Mr. Davidge—Hand them over to me, Sir.

Witness—May it please your Honor, I object to producing these orders, as I do not think they are in the case.

Judge Humphreys—Then don't hand them over yet.

The Judge (to counsel)—I have been inclined to the same opinion as witness from the first. These papers are not in this case at all as yet, and I will not require witness to produce them.

The defense noted an exception.

Mr. Riddle produced other dispatches, which read:

WASHINGTON, May 18.

To Whitley:

Everything is lovely, and the goose hangs high.

(Signed,) NETTLESHIP.

MAY 28.

Hon. W. B. Allison:

I have found him in Canada. I will be to see you to-morrow.

(Signed,) H. C. WHITLEY.

Whitney was called upon to show that the telegrams were receipted for in the receipt-books. More telegrams were produced and read, as follows:

NEW-YORK, April 21.

To R. Harrington, Washington:

Smith is not at home; will return to-night. A.

NEW-YORK, April 20.

To R. Harrington:

Smith is dodging; hard to get; will try to see him to-night. A.

W. C. Bullard sworn—Was employed at the Owen House, and kept the books. Is acquainted with Nettleship. He was at the Owen House in April last. Came on the evening of the 6th and went away on the 22d, being absent a day or two during that time. Witness knows Shailer. He called at the Owen House to see Nettleship.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davidge—Fixes the dates by the books of the Owen House. Witness was directed to bring the books to-morrow.

George Miller sworn—Is a detective on the Metropolitan Police force; recollects the occurrences of the night of April 23; was notified by Mr. Lee, the operator, in the Police office, that a burglary was going on in the District Attorney's office. Went up there and Major Richards placed him on watch in the rear of the office to see that no one escaped.

Mr. Riddle suggested that the jury be allowed to view the premises.

The Judge directed the Marshal to take charge of the jury and accompany them to the place for examination, first sending over some one to clear the premises, as no one had a right to be following them about there. The Judge said: "The Deputy Marshal will precede the jury; and Marshal Sharpe, you go behind and return the jury into court at 3:30 o'clock."

When they returned the court was adjourned till to-morrow.

THE POET BRYANT'S BIRTHDAY.

THE EIGHTIETH ANNIVERSARY—COPY OF THE ADDRESS PRESENTED TO HIM—MR. BRYANT'S REPLY.

It was briefly mentioned in THE TIMES of yesterday that the eightieth anniversary of the birthday of Mr. William Cullen Bryant was made the occasion of a greeting of his friends, and that he was the recipient of a congratulatory address, signed by hundreds of the leading men of the country, expressive of the esteem and affection with which he is regarded. The following is a copy of the address:

"November 3, 1874.

William Cullen Bryant:

HONORED AND DEAR SIR: We, your friends and fellow-citizens, congratulate you upon completing your eightieth year in such vigor of body and mind. We give you our heartiest wishes for your continued health and happiness, and we inform you respectfully of the intention to embody in a commemorative vase, of original design and choice workmanship, the lessons of your literary and civic career in its relations with our country, whose nature, history, liberty, law, and conscience you have so illustrated. We believe that such a work will be an expressive fact of our coming National Centennial, and a permanent treasure of our Metropolitan Museum of Art. We only add that we desire that this tribute of gratitude should come from your friends throughout the country, without distinction of party or section, and that our American women shall be encouraged to unite in the act, since our mothers, wives, and daughters are ready to declare their obligation to you for the pure language and sentiment which you have given to the homes and the schools of the nation."

Mr. Jonathan Sturges was Chairman of the committee appointed to present the address to Mr. Bryant, and in doing so he said:

"We have come, dear Mr. Bryant, to congratulate you upon reaching the ripe age of eighty years in such vigor of health and intellect; to thank you for all the good work that you have done for your country and for mankind; and to give you our best wishes for your happiness. For more than sixty years you have been an author, and from your first publication to your last you have given to us and our children the best thought and sentiment in the purest language of the English-speaking race. For more than fifty years you have been a journalist, and advocated the duties as well as the rights of men, with all the genuine freedom, without any of the license, of our age, in an editorial wisdom that has been a blessing to our daughters as well as our sons. You have been a good citizen and true patriot, ready to bear your testimony to the worth of your great literary contemporaries, and steadfast from first to last in your loyalty to the liberty and order of the nation. You have stood up manfully for the justice and humanity that are the hope of mankind and the commandment of God. We thank you for ourselves, for our children, for our country and for our race, and we commend you to the providence and grace of Him who has always been with you, and who will be with you to the end.

We present to you this address of congratulation with signatures from all parts of the country, and with the proposal of a work of commemorative art that shall be sculptured with ideas and images from your poems, and be full of the grateful remembrances and affections of the friends who love you as a friend, and the nation that honors you as the patriarch of our literature.

Mr. Bryant replied as follows:

"MR. STURGES AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the kind words referring to me in the address which has just been read, and am glad that you find it possible to speak of what I have done with so much indulgence. I have lived long, as it may seem to most people, however short the term appears to me when I look back upon it. In that period have occurred various most important changes, both political and social, and on the whole, I am rejoiced to say that they have, as I think, improved the condition of mankind. The people of civilized countries have become more enlightened, and enjoy a greater degree of freedom. They have become especially more humane and sympathetic, more disposed to alleviate each others' sufferings. This is the age of charity. In our day charity has taken forms unknown to former ages, and occupied itself with the cure of evils which former generations neglected.

I remember the time when Bonaparte filled the post of First Consul in the French Republic—for I began early to read the newspapers. I saw how that republic grew into an empire; how that empire enlarged itself by successive conquests on all sides, and how the mighty mass, collapsing by its own weight, fell into fragments. I have seen from that time to this change after change take place, and the result of them all, as it seems to me, is that the liberties and rights of the humbler classes have been more and more regarded, both in framing and executing the laws. For the greater part of my own eighty years it seemed to me, and I think it seemed to all, that the extinction of slavery was an event to be accomplished by a remote posterity. But all this time its end was approaching, and suddenly it sank into a bloody grave. The union of the Italian principalities under one head, and the breaking up of that anomaly in politics, the possession of political power by a priesthood, seemed during the greater part of the four-score years of which I have spoken an event belonging to a distant and uncertain future, yet was it drawing near by steps not apparent to the common eyes, and it came in our own day. The people of Italy willed it, and the people were obeyed.

There is yet a time which good men earnestly hope and pray for—the day when the populations of the civilized world shall prepare for a universal peace by disbanding the enormous armies which they keep in camps and garrisons, and sending their soldiery back to the fields and workshops from which, if the people were wise, their sovereigns never should have withdrawn them. Let us hope that this will be one of the next great changes.

Gentlemen, again I thank you for your kindness. I have little to be proud of, but when I look round upon those whom this occasion has brought together, I confess that I am proud of my friends."

While Mr. Bryant was speaking the following telegram was received from Gov. Dix:

ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1874.

To William Cullen Bryant:

I unite with your friends in the City of New-York in cordial congratulations on this anniversary of your birth. JOHN A. DIX.

Among the signers of the address are the following: George S. Appleton, William A. Butler, F. Schroeder, H. B. Claflin, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. Whipple, Col. Audenried, Lyman Trumbull, Horace White, A. J. Drexel, J. B. Lippincott, George W. Childs, Joseph R. Hawley, Bishop H. B. Whipple, and John Jay, United States Minister at Vienna.

CUBA.

ARREST OF TWO AMERICANS AT BACURANO, NEAR HAVANA—STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSED.

A letter dated Havana, Oct. 28, says: "Last Saturday a fishing smack, supposed to be an American vessel, was seen off the little village of Bacurano, ten miles to the eastward of Havana. A boat with three men was seen to put off from the vessel and pull toward the shore by some fishermen, who notified the Captain of the Purtido, who in turn informed the Governor of the district, *Guardia Civiles*. Soldiers and policemen were ordered out, and the neighborhood scoured. Two of the men were found, arrested, and immediately lodged in jail, whence they have written to explain that they are American fishermen of Key West, who were blown off from the fishing ground toward the coast of Cuba, where they landed in order to purchase provisions, their stock being exhausted. The Spanish authorities will allow no communication with them, nor will they say of what the men are accused. Nothing has been seen of the third man who came ashore, and the smack has also disappeared."

THE SURROGATE'S COURT.

The subscribing witnesses to the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper Groesbeeck, widow of William W. Groesbeeck, were examined yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. It was stated in the testimony that the will, which is contested by her son, Mr. Jacob H. Groesbeeck, was signed on Christmas Day, in 1862, in the house of Mrs. English, a daughter of the testatrix, on which occasion she was dining there. After dinner Mr. F. A. Groesbeeck produced the will, and asked Mrs. Groesbeeck to sign it, and placed a small table in the centre of the room for that purpose. She then signed the will without reading it, and the witnesses signed at the request of Mr. F. A. Groesbeeck, who had produced it. The case was then adjourned for a further hearing.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE FRENCH VINTAGE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal, under date Oct. 21: "This is a season when the thoughts of millions of French men are fixed upon the vintage—a subject of immense importance in this great wine-growing country, the wealth and prosperity of which depend so largely on the results of the grape harvest. France may well be proud of its vineyards; in quantity, quality, and variety it is the queen of wine-producing countries. 'From the plains of Champagne to the slopes of the Bordelais,' the *Economiste Français* lately exultingly exclaimed, 'from the banks of the Loire to those of the Rhône, our beautiful sun gilds with its rays upward of 2,000,000 of hectares of vines, affording occupation to more than 7,000,000 of laborers, and producing as much as 70,000,000 of hectolitres.' This is admitted to be a maximum, which has only once been attained in the year 1869. The years 1847 to 1857 formed an exceptional series, of which the earlier years produced some of the finest vintages then known, while in the later ones the oidium played havoc with the vine. The product in 1854 was less than 11,000,000 of hectolitres, (the hectolitre is twenty-two gallons,) and in 1855 little more than 15,000,000. The eleven years from 1863 to 1873 yielded 592,000,000 of hectolitres, an annual average of 53,000,000; and even 1870, in spite of the war and occupation, attained that quantity. The worst vintage of that period was in 1873, less than 36,000,000; but it seems probable that 1874 will compensate in great measure for that large deficiency. The vine covers more than 4¼ per cent. of the surface of France, of which only ten departments produce no wine. The number of proprietors of vineyards, according to the last census of which I find a record, was upward of 2,000,000 in 1829. There is no important difference in the extent of vineyards in 1851 and at the present day, and the fluctuations during that interval have been trifling. The smallest surface planted with vines during those twenty years was in 1870, when it was only just over 2,000,000 of hectares, whereas in some of the previous years it had ranged as high as 2,300,000.

In the Bordelais, Burgundy, and Champagne, France possesses three unrivaled wine districts which all the world besides may well envy her, and of which the products are purchased and highly relished even in countries which have good wines of their own growth, while in most other countries they compose the bulk of the imports. Bordeaux and Champagne are the French wines most largely consumed in England, although it may be fairly doubted whether a great deal of the wine sold as Bordeaux Ordinaire be not produced in other departments. Burgundy, as a much warmer and stronger wine, ought to be the best adapted to our climate and to palates which long prized port and still relish sherry as a daily drink, and doubtless the consumption of Burgundy has increased of late years in spite of two prejudices rather widely spread on your side of the channel, one being that it is a gouty wine, and the other that it is a bad sailor. If it be gouty, it must be when exported and not where it grows; for it is generally admitted that in no part of France is there less of that malady than in Burgundy. As to the voyage across the channel, large wine-growing and exporting houses, such as that of Regnier at Dijon, do their most important business with England without complaining of the voyage.

The accounts from Bordeaux are to the effect that in vineyards which have suffered from frost or hail the crop is more or less poor according to the degree of damage done, but in those which have not been visited by those enemies of the vinegrower the abundance of wine exceeds the most sanguine anticipations. The proprietors generally have been taken by surprise and even much embarrassed by this bounty of Bacchus, and many of them have had to suspend their vintage and wait until the *écoulages*, or flow from the vats, had made room for more. The supply of casks has also proved insufficient, and the price rose from 150 francs at the commencement of the vintage to 250 francs before its close. The temperature had been favorable during the growth and ripening of the grape. A fine quality of wine was foreseen, and my letters from Bordeaux up to three days ago, confirm the favorable augury. It seems generally agreed in the great capital of claret that 1874 will take a high place among the good years already on record; that the quality will be excellent, as the abundance is certainly great. This is the opinion based on the first tastings, and it may be considered as still liable to modification, but hardly to any great extent. The opinion recently given by the agricultural journal of the Gironde, and which is confirmed by private letters thence, was to the effect that at first tasting a certain harshness was observed which might be taken for the greenness produced by a doubtful ripening of the grape; but as that ripening has been everywhere perfect, no doubt is felt that the apparent greenness will be replaced as the wine trade at Bordeaux, which for some time had been dull, begins to revive. Some large sales of 1873 Médoc were lately announced, and it is thought certain that great commercial activity will soon be manifest as a necessary consequence of the combination of fine quality and large quantity. The quantity tends to lower the prices, while on the other hand the quality encourages speculation, since really good wine in the long run is sure to find its value, and can hardly leave a loss if not purchased at the exorbitant rates to which speculation sometimes drives it up. According to the most recent accounts, prices were daily rising in the Bordeaux market in consequence of large purchases, especially for England and Holland.

With respect to the vintage in Burgundy, I received this morning an interesting letter from the experienced and trustworthy owner of some fine vineyards in that splendid wine country, and I cannot do better than here slightly condense its principal passages, written, although by a Frenchman, in excellent English. My correspondent considers it too soon to pass a positive judgment on the new wine, which is as yet scarcely cold, and not clear after the fermentation. The gathering of the grapes began on the 24th or 26th of September for the fine sorts of wine, but a fortnight later for common wines, in the mountain districts, where the new wine is as yet scarcely pressed. The vineyards producing the fine wines in the Côte-d'Or, which is the very heart and core of Burgundy, extend from Dijon southward to the neighboring Department of Saône-et-Loire, on the east side only of a long and narrow range of hills like the spinal bone of France, and which is the dividing line of the pluvial waters between the ocean and the Mediterranean. Following that line of hills, parallel to which the traveler proceeds from Dijon to Italy, via Marseilles, by the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean line, all the most renowned vineyards in Burgundy, one after the other, are passed. Only common wine is grown in the plain at the foot of the hills, and also on the western slopes. The fine wines grow about half-way up the eastern sides, and the best of these in every district grow higher than half-way up. The Summer has been warm in Burgundy this year, and splendid for the vegetation of the vine and for the ripening and gathering of the grapes, but two great meteorological incidents have had remarkable influence on the produce of the vineyards. In the first fortnight of May there were late frosts, and on the 27th of July came a terrible hailstorm, which, sweeping along parallel to the line of hills and falling also on their lower portion, nearly destroyed the common vines and the inferior or second-class vineyards of fine wines, and where it did not destroy it completely spoiled the quality. The consequence is that in that rich province the high-class wines are abundant and of splendid quality, while, upon the other hand, second-class wines are scarce and unsatisfactory. In fact, it can scarcely be said that there exists this year any intermediate quality between very good wines and quite common ones. In quantity the yield has been a good average in high-class wines—about twenty-four hectolitres—and scarcely the fourth part of an average in common wines. Prices of new first-class wines are high in consequence of the small production and poor quality of the last three years and of the exhaustion of stocks. French, English, and Belgian wine merchants bought large lots during the vintage. Prices in the cellars of the growers may be quoted as follows: From £48 to £52 sterling per two hogsheads of 228 litres each, cash included, for high-class wines, and from £3 to £4 per hogshead, cask not included, for Vin Ordinaire, lees and wine. The first racking will not begin till March or April. The general opinion in Burgundy seem to be that the 1874 wine will equal those of 1870 or 1865 in quality; but some of the best judges doubt its coming up to the mark of those magnificent vintages, although the high-class new wine is really very fine. My Burgundian correspondent inclines to compare it with the vintages of 1857 and 1868. It will be officially tasted and classed at the Exposition advertised to be held at Beaune, on the 8th of November, under the patronage of the Agricultural Committee of that town. Beaune persists in styling itself the *capitale vinicole* of Burgundy, much to the annoyance of the people of Dijon, who claim for their city the name as well as the *de facto* position which they already possess of the capital of the ancient Duchy—a claim based upon history, upon actual administrative power, and upon the wealth of its population. On the 8th proximo will also be held at Beaune the sale by auction of the new wines belonging to the wealthy hospital of that town. On that day wine-growers and wine merchants from all parts of Burgundy, France, and also from foreign countries, meet as upon 'Change in London. In the evening there is a great public dinner, followed by speeches, and where extensive trial is made of the produce of the Burgundy grape and vinous interests are largely discussed."

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A dispatch from Glasgow to the London *Standard*, dated Oct. 21, says: "The steam-ship Chusan, 953 tons, Capt. Johnston, which cleared from Glasgow for Shanghai on the 6th inst., had her machinery disabled while passing out of the Channel, and was obliged to put into a port on the coast of Ireland. Yesterday she was on her way back to the Clyde for repairs, but was overtaken by the storm early this morning, and being unable to contend with the gale was run for Ardrossan Harbor. While endeavoring to take the harbor she was dashed on the Crinan Rock, about fifty yards from the pier head, and almost immediately parted in two. The crew, numbering fifty-one souls all told, were thus left to battle with the waves, and sad to tell, although they were so near the shore, there was no effectual means for their rescue. When she struck the fore part of the vessel, with a number of the crew on board, floated in the old harbor, and the stern half sank, a part of the bridge being left above water. A tug went to the assistance of the crew, who were clinging to the rigging, and rescued nine. There was a very distressing scene witnessed in connection with the attempt to save Capt. Johnston and his wife and wife's sister. The three were lashed to a line thrown from the tug, but it was found impossible to haul them on board, and Capt. Johnston cut himself free; the two ladies were then hauled on board, but no effort that could be put forth could enable those on the tug to reach the captain, who was swept out of reach and drowned. The captain's children were also rescued. The tug, after bringing to the shore the nine thus taken off the wreck, towed out the life-boat, the crew of which could with the greatest difficulty make headway against the storm, and, pulling round to the weather side of the wreck, a number more were taken off. Others were also saved from the pier head. The rock on which the ship struck is about 300 yards from the lighthouse pier, and three of the crew floated that distance on pieces of the wreck, and were hauled on to the pier by the captain of the Newry. Three others also floated close to the pier, but were swept away again and drowned. The steward stripped himself and swam ashore and was saved. The most melancholy scene of all was the spectacle presented by a poor fellow who got jammed at the stern of the vessel. Four carpenters in a small boat, notwithstanding the violence of the storm, went out and threw a line to him, but he was so fixed that they could not pull him off. The sea rose and fell over him, hiding him for half a minute, then exposing him to the gaze of the crowds on the shore. At last he was seen to fall on his side and was lost sight of altogether. The total number of lives lost in connection with the melancholy disaster—one of the heaviest that has occurred on the Firth of Clyde for a long time—is seventeen. The scene presented at Ardrossan Harbor was of the most painful nature, owing to the close proximity of the vessel to the land. The Chusan was an iron ship, and is owned by the Chinese Navigation Company, of which Messrs. Bowring Brothers & Co., London, are the agents. She was built on the Clyde by Messrs. Elder & Co., and was valued at £80,000.

A JAPANESE WOOING.

QUEER STYLES IN THE FAR ORIENT—EVEN THERE THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE FAILS TO RUN SMOOTH.

Rev. J. L. Atkinson writes as follows in a letter from Japan to the Dubuque (Iowa) *Times*:

My man servant, Keji, wants to be married to-morrow night. In the first place, Japanese like, he sent a friend to find out "if I should be very much troubled if he should take a wife." I expressed myself as to that in language agreeable to the Bible, human nature, and the laws of Iowa. The next inquiry was, would I advance a month's wages for the go-between fee, and other incidentals? This was rather serious, considering that he receives the sum of $4 50 per calendar month and boards himself! I must consider awhile, and in the meantime suggested to "the friend" that he advise the Keji to wait till the 1st of November, by which time he could save enough money, if he were careful, to have a genuine feast, and then he would have wages for living expenses, &c. Pretty soon Mr. Keji himself appeared, the friend having to his mind proved a failure, and then and there pleaded his own cause. The case had gone too far, he said, and he had "made such a compact and solid covenant that without great shame to himself he could not break it, and would not I advance him the money, and so prevent his shame and disgrace and complete his joy!"

It was hard to resist, but I thought it not best to advance money just then, and hence said that, as my wife was out, and as I should like to consult her about it first, I wished he would wait till her return or a knowledge of what I would do. Pretty soon a Japanese lady presented herself—a gentleman came the first time—and at once proceeded to endeavor to interest me in the immediate marriage of the aforenamed Keji. She thought that, if he were married, he wouldn't be running off to town, and on the contrary would be a very faithful servant. She said that Keji, having seen the lady he was negotiating for, was intensely desirous to consummate the union. And this is the way of it:

Keji is poor, in that he has no reserve fund, hence must do this thing in a small, quiet way. Wishing a wife, he learned that a friend knew of a lady of eighteen Summers, (counting as the Japanese count age, but only seventeen as we count it.) This friend presented the attractions of the lady so beautifully as to quite carry away Mr. Keji and cause him to long for her sweet presence. "Will you do the business for me?" was the next thing in order. To this the response was favorable, and so very soon the mediator found his way to the home of the young lady and the ear of her parents. (The presence and ear of the young lady concerned are considered of no importance in Japan.)

In due time the bargain was closed. Just what it is in his case I do not know; but the advance money wanted indicates fees of some sort to parents and mediator or go-between. The bargain or covenant is all made, and needs only a little money to seal it for aye. If I give it to him this eve he will wind up the business very soon. Then, to-morrow night, the mediator, with a Government officer, a sort of Register, will proceed to the house of the bride. The contract of the parents will be recorded, with their names, &c., then, about 9 o'clock P. M., the mediator, the officer, the parent, and the bride will wend their way to Mr. Keji's room, which is on our premises. He, anxiously waiting, will at their summons hasten to welcome them in most self-humbling and elaborate terms, and with overwhelming bows and prostrations, all of which willbe returned in kind by the bridal party. After some preliminaries, (which I shall learn if I am invited to the wedding, as I hope to be,) the officer will record the fact of the bringing of the bride to Mr. Keji's house, together with the names of those present as parties of the contract, the date and hour, &c. After this there will be as elaborate a supper as Mr. Keji can possibly provide, together with as little (or much) of the best saki the country can distill. Disposing of the supper and much tobacco, the go-between, the officer, and the parents and relatives, probably, will return to their homes and leave Mr. and Mrs. Keji to come together alone, and this will be all the more necessary from the fact that they have not exchanged a word as yet, and from the fact she does not know him from Adam, except by his age.

It is a strange way of wooing, and a sad one, too, and I hope we shall be able to teach them better things as the years go by. A good spell of courting is not a bad thing for two people who are to live together for life. May the Japs live to know "how good and pleasant it is!"

Having written the preceding, I laid down my pen for the night. Resuming it this morning, I am under the necessity of recording the fact that the course of true love does not run any smoother in Japan than it does in America. Last evening I advanced Mr. Keji's wages to the end of the present month only, but the balance of the sum needed was forthcoming from the lady I mentioned yesterday. Early this morning I met the same lady, who informed me that her services had been required at the house of the bride that is to be, and that the consultation did not cease until 3 o'clock this morning, and that even then the covenant was not sealed by the presentation of the money. She hopes, however, that to-night the conference, beginning at 8 o'clock, all difficulties will be removed, and that the bride will be forthcoming to-morrow night.

The occasion of the need of that worthy Japanese lady's services and the delay of the wedding is this: Another fellow had his eye on that same girl, and was intending to negotiate for himself, without consulting her wishes, however, in the least. He heard of Mr. Keji's advances, and hastened into the presence of the family to forestall his rival. Expressing his solicitude for the welfare and happiness of the whole family, and his especial anxiety in the present aspect of affairs relative to the daughter, and because of that solicitude and especial anxiety having been induced to make rigid search into the character and abilities of the prospective son-in-law, and having found that the gentleman's name and career would not bear abundant light, he warned them to be very cautious in their proceedings, and to draw back from the unfortunate covenant before it was everlastingly too late. Naturally the parents were alarmed, and a long and general consultation became necessary. The lady I have spoken of appeared in behalf of Mr. Keji the troubled "would-be." She proceeded to show up the motives of the vile speaker of lies, and to hold forth the virtues of Mr. K. in most attractive forms; and I have no doubt that she did both with a right good will. As a result of her vindication of Mr. Keji there is to be a return of mediator and herself to the parental residence this evening at 8 o'clock, at which time the covenant will be formally completed. This done, the bride will, to-morrow evening, in company with go-between, relatives, and friends, wend their way to Mr. Keji's humble abode, and there celebrate and consummate the wedding. I forgot to remark in the proper place, however, that the young lady herself does not believe the reports of evil concerning Mr. Keji, but does, on the contrary, most earnestly desire to come to his abode and dwell with him. The lady telling me this told it with evident pleasure, and with a sort of feeling, I think, that she herself had been pretty skillful in the defense. There is no doubt that the go-between had quite wrought on her young and tender heart by his representations of Mr. Keji, and of his burning desire to possess her. All of which goes to show that, if any one proposes to do his courting through others, it will be as well to see that the "mutual friend" is a friend indeed. I ought also to have remarked that Mr. Keji has reached the mature age of twenty-one, according to my lady informant. And now I must leave them. I should be glad to record the marriage accomplished, for the joy and information of our lady readers, but, unfortunately, the steamer that will speed this to America will leave this port this afternoon at an early hour.

AN IMPORTANT UNITED STATES SUIT POSTPONED.

The case of the United States against B. Schlesinger and others was called yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford. In this suit, of which mention has already been made in THE TIMES, the United States seek to recover some $200,000 from the defendants for alleged under-valuation in the importation of steel rails and fish plates. Mr. Wheeler, the counsel for the defense, said they were ready and anxious to proceed with the trial at once. United States District Attorney Bliss asked for a delay on the ground that a voluminous mass of printed testimony had been but very recently received from England, which he had had no time to examine. Judge Blatchford granted the motion, and set the day for the trial on the first day of the February term of the court.

ITALY.

DOMESTIC TOPICS AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.

M. THIERS—THE FEELING TOWARD FRANCE—THE ACCOLTELLATORI—AT THE VATICAN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1874.

M. Thiers, in his journey in Italy, concluded not to pass below the line of Florence, and so the Romans have been disappointed in their hope of having a sight of the eminent French statesman and remarkable little French citizen. The gratification of seeing him and having the opportunity to honor him is all the greater now that M. Thiers expresses such a favorable opinion of Italy. As the Ex-President and Minister is a lover of the fine arts, and the object of his visit to this country is to gratify this taste, as well as recruit his health, the loss is considerable, that of not being able to take what would probably have been the last look of his life at the innumerable objects laid up in this great storehouse of Rome.

FEELING CONCERNING FRANCE.

The improvement of the situation in France within the past few weeks, and the increasing hope of the establishment of the "Conservative Republic," is regarded here with satisfaction by all who wish well to the French. Now that confidence is beginning to be re-established, and the relations between the two countries every day improving, France is sure to have the friendly sympathy and moral support of Italy under whatever government the nation may elect, provided it is one of liberal tendencies, and free from clerical control. In all his conversations in his journey in Italy, M. Thiers has pronounced with emphasis in favor of the Republic; the Marquis De Noailles, the French Minister here, is of that party, and the Prince Napoleon—the representative of the Democratic and Anti-Papal side of the Bonaparte split—gives his voice against a return to a reactionary régime.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The progress of affairs in Spain is watched here with much interest by the friends of both parties, or by the friends and opponents of the pretender, Don Carlos, who is generally designated by the clerical organs as "the King." All the aid which praise and sympathy can give to the cause of the reactionist faction is given by the body of ecclesiastics. But the present week a scheme for giving material support was discovered, and a dozen or more who had enrolled themselves as officers, cooks, and helpers of various sorts were arrested here in Rome, and at a preliminary examination revelations were made which discovered the purpose of the leaders to be to organize an enterprise of some extent. The Italian Government wishes to maintain a strict neutrality and leave the Spaniards to fight out their quarrel among themselves. They had their opportunity for settled rule under a constitutional system of liberal principles, with a loyal Prince of the Italian reigning family for the head. They had their opportunity and lost it, and are now wasting their forces in a foolish contest of partisan passions.

THE "ACCOLTELLATORI."

There has been for some time in progress, in the criminal tribunal of Ravenna, a process under the title of the "*accoltellatori*," (cut-throats,) which has attracted more than usual attention. Ravenna is the centre of a district which has for a long time had a bad reputation for the number of its *malandrini*, who have nearly got the control of society. This process, which has been long in course of preparation, is for the purpose of making, if possible, some of the worst of the leaders feel the weight of the law. The most noteworthy passage in the Prime Minister's recent speech was that in which was declared the firm intention of the Government to use, if necessary, extra legal means for putting a check upon, and, if possible, destroying, the system of organized atrocities which, at Naples, in Sicily, and in the Emelia, or upper ex-Papal territory, has got the upper hand. In the region of Ravenna, a regular association of assassins has been formed, and, indeed, is not yet broken up, the object of which seems to be, in part, to commit murder and robbery for the pleasure of it, and get the advantage of the constituted authority. Menacing letters and stabbing in places and at moments when no peril is apprehended by the orderly citizen have been the means used by this band of outlaws, whose object seems to be to carry society back to a savage state. We must see if the authority in the present movement is capable of putting forth sufficient energy to make an end of the evil.

THE VATICAN.

We have an account of a touching scene in the Vatican, in which the Pope was the actor or central figure. The fact can be relied upon, because it is given in the correspondence of one of the clerical journals. When the Holy Father was informed that the Queen Dowager of Bavaria had renounced the Lutheran form of Christian faith, in which she was born, and embraced Catholicism, he burst into tears, and raising his eyes thanked Heaven with fervor that this great consolation had been vouchsafed to him in the multitude of his afflictions. There are those who see great dramatic beauty in such sentimental passages. For our own part, we are far from being disposed to find anything in it comical or to be laughed at. But the inquiry naturally arises, why should the Holy Father allow himself to be so carried away on hearing of the improved prospect for the Catholic salvation of the soul of an Ex-Queen? Many times have come reports of the conversion to the true faith, under the influence of humble and self-sacrificing Catholic missionaries, of benighted Africans, and Indians in North and South America and in the islands of the sea. We have never head that the Holy Father has had a crying-spell over any such accessions to the Church. And why should he not, as much as over the case of a Baron, a Marquis, or Ex-Queen? Pius IX. is impressionable and sentimental, and is easily moved by whatever makes an appeal to his feeling of reverence, his joy-impulse, or his sense of the ridiculous. He is just as ready to "make sport" of a Bishop, if it suits his humor, as to shed tears of joy on receiving a present of a bill of gold exchange of a hundred thousand francs, or on hearing of the conversion of an Anglican or Lutheran heretic. During the Vatican Council, among the many Bishops was a "colored" one, from some country in a remote part of Asia. He was just the opposite of a handsome man, and his ugliness took a comical form. When he kneeled before the Pope to pay his homage, the Holy Father was so wrought upon by a sense of the ridiculous that he broke out into a hearty laugh, and exclaimed in Italian, which the man did not understand, "Come tu sei brutto;" "how ugly you are!" I remember hearing the story many times repeated by clerical friends as a good joke, and an example of the Pope's habit of indulging in rude pleasantries.

A GOVERNMENT SUIT AGAINST A CONVICT.

The case of the United States against Benoni Howard came up in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Blatchford, yesterday. This suit was brought by the Government against Howard and his surety, Mr. Elias Howard, to recover $21,000, the value of a quantity of United States revenue stamps furnished to Howard in 1868, when he was engaged in the manufacture of matches. Howard gave a bond for the proper payment of this sum, and meantime was detected in counterfeiting stamps, and was tried and convicted for the offense, for which he is now serving a term in the State Prison. The case was closed at a late hour and given to the jury. It is expected that a verdict will be given to-day.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 West. Union...s3. 79⅛	1000 Union Pacific.... 34½
[illegible] do.......b3. 79⅜	100 do.......b3. 34½
[illegible] do.......s3. 79½	100 do.......... 34½
[illegible] do........ 79½	500 do.......s3. 34⅜
[illegible] do........ 79⅜	600 do.......... 34⅜
[illegible] do........ 79¼	200 do.......s3. 34⅜
10 Pitts., Ft. Wayne. 92	300 do.......... 34¼
100 A. & P. Tel...... 18⅛	200 North-west...b3. 38
[illegible] do........ 18	100 do.......... 38
[illegible] do.......c. 17⅞	300 do.......... 38⅛
1000 Pacific Mail.... 45⅛	200 do.......... 38
[illegible] do........ 45⅛	200 do.......c. 37¾
[illegible] do........ 45¼	300 do.......... 37¾
[illegible] do.......s3. 45	100 do.......s3. 37¾
[illegible] do........ 45	900 do.......... 37⅞
[illegible] N. Y. C. & Hud.. 102¼	300 do.......c. 37⅞
15 do........ 102	100 do.......... 37½
100 do........ 102⅛	200 Erie Railway...... 28⅜
100 do......b3.102	700 do.......... 28⅜
100 Rock Island...... 98¼	300 do.......... 28⅜
100 do........ 98½	100 St. Paul.......... 32⅝
100 do........ 98	100 do.......... 32⅝
500 Lake Shore...... 80⅜	500 do.......b3. 33
1500 do........ 80⅝	200 do.......... 33⅛
1100 do.......b3. 80⅝	200 do.......c... 32⅞
1300 do........ 80½	300 do.......... 32⅞
17 do........ 80⅜	300 Toledo & Wab...... 29⅝
100 do.......c. 80½	400 do.......s3. 29¾
100 do.......b3. 80½	600 do.......... 29⅛
1200 do.......b3. 80⅝	600 do.......... 29½
100 Ohio & Miss...... 28	100 do.......c. 29⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N.......116⅛	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......12.117⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 N....b. c.116¼	45,000 do.....b. c.117⅛
	25,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.......12.111⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......b. c.117⅜	2,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R......12.111⅛
20,000 do......117⅜	
10,000 U. S. 6s, C. b. c.117⅞	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds. 95	700 L.S. & M.S.b.c.s3. 80⅛
1,000 C. & N.W. C.C. Gold bds........80¾	500 do.......b3. 80⅝
	1000 do.......... 80⅝
2,000 H. & St. Jo. 2d. c.102½	1400 do.......... 80⅝
3,000 Erie 4th....... 96	200 do.......b3. 80⅝
5,000 Erie 5th....... 96	100 do.......... 80¾
1,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 78	1600 do.......... 80⅝
4,000 do........ 78½	10 do.......... 81
3,000 D. L. & W. Con.108⅞	100 do.......b3. 80⅞
7,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C.108⅝	7600 do.......... 80⅞
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st, R.110	200 do.......s3. 80⅝
10,000 Har. 1st, 7s, R. ex int........106½	800 do.......... 80⅞
	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 36⅝
20,000 Cen. P. G. bds. 92⅞	300 N. J. Cen........ 106
9,000 do........ 92½	25 do.......... 106¼
3,000 U. P. R. R. 1st. 87⅞	210 do.......b. c.106
4,000 do........ 88	600 do.......... 106
10,000 Un. P. S. F.... 73¾	100 do.......... 106⅛
1,000 do.......b. c. 73½	700 Un. Pac...b. c. s3. 34⅛
500 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.106	700 do.......... 34⅝
5,000 M.Cen.7s,x.in. 99½	300 Cl. & P. Guar.b3. 87⅛
25 Fourth Nat. Bk... 99	100 do.......... 87⅛
80 Metropolitan Bk.133	200 do.b. c. b3. 87⅛
10 Ninth Nat. Bank.100½	100 do.......... 87⅛
100 Con. Coal. b. c. b3. 45½	100 Chi. & N. W.b.c.s. 37⅝
5 Del.&H.Canal.b.c.116⅛	100 do.......c. 37⅞
10 U. S. Ex........b. c. 65½	100 do.......b3. 37⅜
20 Adams Ex...b. c.116	100 do.......... 37⅝
100 do........ 115½	200 do.......... 37⅝
55 do........ 115	100 do.......... 37¾
100 West. Ud.T.b.c.c. 79¼	200 do.......... 37¾
100 do.......s3. 79¼	400 do.......s3. 37⅜
100 do........ 79⅜	100 do.......... 37⅝
200 do........ 79⅜	20 Mor. & Es.....b. c. 98¼
1100 do........ 79½	100 Chi. & R. I.b.c.s3. 97⅞
100 do.......b3. 79⅜	500 do.......... 97¾
1000 Pac. Mail.b.c.s3. 45	100 do.......... 97⅞
1700 do........ 45	100 do.......... 97⅞
500 do......s10. 45	100 do.......s3. 98
200 do.......s3. 45	300 do.......b3. 98⅛
200 do........ 45	100 do.......... 98
200 do.......b3. 45⅛	100 do.......s3. 98⅛
100 do.......b3. 45⅛	100 do.......s3. 98⅛
100 do........ 45⅛	20 do.......... 97¾
100 do.......c. 45⅛	100 do.......... 98
100 do.......b3. 45¼	100 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 32⅞
100 do.......b3. 45¼	100 do.......b3. 33
1000 do........ 45	100 C.M. & St.P.P.b.c. 50⅝
200 do.......s3. 44⅞	100 do.......... 51
200 do........ 44⅞	200 do.......... 50⅝
700 do........ 44⅝	200 T., W. & W...b. c. 29½
10 do........ 45	600 do.......... 29⅝
100 do........ 45¼	100 do.......... 29
28 Am. Ex........b. c. 63	15 do.......... 29
300 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.102¼	700 do.......... 29
200 do......s3.102¼	300 do.......... 29⅜
600 do......b3.102⅜	300 do.......s3. 29⅜
10 do........ 102⅛	40 Del., L. & W...... 108½
100 Erie Railway.b.c. 28⅜	500 do.......b. c. 108¼
500 do........ 28¼	400 do.......... 108⅞
100 do........ 28⅛	400 do.......... 108⅝
100 Mich. Cen....... 73⅞	1900 do.......... 109
100 do.......c. 74¼	100 do.......b3. 109
100 Ohio & M..b.c.b3. 28⅛	100 do.......... 108⅞
200 do........ 28⅛	800 do.......... 109
100 do.......b30. 28⅛	600 do.......... 109¼
100 do.......s3. 28⅛	41 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 91⅞
50 Ohio & M. Pf.b. c. 53	150 do.......... 92
100 Atl. & P. Pf...b. c. 12	50 do.......... 92¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 D., L. & W. 2d.106	200 Union Pac.....s3. 34¼
100 West. Un.......s3. 79¼	1600 do.......... 34¼
200 do........ 79⅜	20 N. J. Cen........ 106¼
100 do.......b3. 79⅜	100 Rock Island...... 97⅞
17 Amer. Ex........ 63¼	100 St. Paul Pref...... 50½
1000 Pac. Mail........ 44⅞	230 Ft. Wayne........ 92¼
100 do.......s3. 44⅞	100 Del., L. & W...... 109⅛
100 do........ 45	16 do.......... 109⅛
100 do........ 44⅞	700 do.......... 109¼
700 Lake Shore...... 80⅜	100 do.......... 109⅛
100 do........ 80⅜	100 do.......b3. 109¼
100 do........ 80¼	25 Chi., B. & Q...b3. 101
100 do.......s3. 80⅝	100 Tol. & Wab........ 29⅝
1000 do........ 80⅝	600 Ohio & Miss....... 28⅛
1000 do.......b3. 80⅝	100 C., C. & I. C....s5. 9¾
100 do.......b3. 80⅝	100 N. Y. C. & H...... 102⅛
100 do.......b3. 80⅞	300 do.......... 102⅛
700 do........ 80⅝	500 Erie Railway...... 28⅜
100 North-western.s3. 37⅝	100 do.......... 28⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$2,500 U. S. 6s, C.,'81.118⅝	$21,000 U.S. 5-20C.'67.117⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65...x. int.114½	10,000 U. S. 10-40 C.112⅛
	10,000 U. S. 10-40 R.112
28,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......116⅝	2,000 U. S. 5s, C.,'81.111⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$7,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 54	200 N.Y.C. & Hud.b.c.102⅜
4,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex. coup.b. c. 54	600 do.......... 102¼
	300 Panama.......b. c.115
1,000 Cen. Pac. G.B. 92¾	300 L. S. & M.S.b.c.b3. 80⅞
1,000 U. Pac. 7s, L.G. 85¾	100 do.......... 80⅞
7,000 do........ 85½	200 do.......c. 80⅞
5,000 U. Pac. S. F.... 73½	1900 do.......b3. 81
7,000 do........ 73⅜	500 do.......s3. 80⅞
1,000 Mor. & Ess. 2d.102½	500 do.......... 80⅞
1,000 Erie 1st...x.int.101¼	200 Chi. & N.W.b.c.b3 37⅞
5,000 Erie 3d......... 99	100 do.......... 37⅞
10,000 Chi. & N. W. Coup G. bds...... 80½	300 do.......... 37⅞
	400 do.......... 37⅞
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 8s, La Crosse Div.. 88¾	100 N. J. Cen........ 106⅜
15 Park Bank........ 138	300 Chi. & R. I...b. c. 98⅛
1000 West. Union.b.c. 79⅜	700 do.......... 97⅞
1000 do........ 79⅜	200 do.......... 97¾
500 do........ 79½	300 C.,Mil. & St.P.b.c. 32⅞
800 do........ 79¼	300 do.......... 32⅝
100 Erie.......b. c. b3. 28½	200 Del., Lack. & W...109⅛
100 do........ 28⅝	500 do.......b. c. s3.109⅛
500 Union Pac....b. c. 34⅛	500 do.......... 109⅛
300 do......s10. 34¼	300 do.......s3. 109⅛
800 Pac. Mail...b. c. b3.44⅞	100 Tol.W.&W.b.c.b30 30
300 do.......s3. 44⅞	200 St. L., I. M. & So. 17
200 do.......s3. 44⅞	75 do.......... 16½
1100 do.......s3. 44⅞	53 do.......... 17
100 do.......b3. 45	100 Ohio & M...b. c. c. 28⅛
200 do........ 44⅞	900 do.......... 28⅛
900 do........ 44⅞	100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. c. 29½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....116⅝	100 North-western.s3. 37⅞
2,000 do...small.116½	100 Erie Railway...s5. 28⅜
10,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.117⅞	500 do.......b3. 28½
4,000 do........ 117¾	700 do.......... 28⅛
1,100 do...small.117¼	200 Atlan. & Pac. Tel. 17¾
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new........116½	300 Union Pacific...... 34¼
	300 do.......... 34⅛
	500 do.......s3. 34⅛
$5,000 Union Pac. 1st. 88⅝	500 Lake Shore...s3. 80¾
100 N. Y. Cen. & Hud.102	1100 do.......... 80¾
200 do......s3.102	1500 do.......s3. 80⅝
100 do........ 102⅛	100 do.......... 80⅝
200 West. Union...b3. 79¼	200 N. J. Central.b3.106⅛
500 do.......s3. 79¼	400 Rock Island...... 97⅝
900 do........ 79⅛	700 do.......... 97½
100 do......s30. 79	100 St. Paul........ 32¾
400 Pacific Mail...s5. 44⅝	400 Tol. & Wab........ 29⅝
200 do.......s3. 44⅝	200 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 29¼
500 do........ 44⅝	100 Ohio & Miss....b3. 28⅛
100 do.......s3. 44½	100 C., C. & I. C....s5. 9¾
100 do........ 44½	

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4—P. M.

The decided results of the Fall elections yesterday formed the engrossing topic of discussion among business men to-day, notably in financial circles. A feverish and unsettled feeling prevailed, which was quite natural under the circumstances. Capital is always timid, and hence financiers and business men could not view with indifference the events of yesterday, which completely changed the political complexion of the next House of Representatives and of numerous State Legislatures and State Governments. Merchants and capitalists remember the earnest efforts of the Republican Party and the National Administration to decrease the Public Debt, improve the national credit, reduce the annual interest charges on the Debt by funding the five-twenties into the new five per cents, and place the currency on a sounder basis, thus paving the way to specie payments. The great success which has attended these efforts has been such as any party or any Administration might naturally feel much pride in. The Democratic Party, which is soon to be invested with more power than at any previous time since the opening of the rebellion, gained its first victories this Fall in Ohio and Indiana on the rag money and repudiation platform, and yesterday the important States of Missouri and Tennessee were carried on this very same platform. The first effect of the Democratic victories in Ohio and Indiana was to send our bonds home from Europe, and when the result of yesterday's elections is fully known and appreciated abroad, we are likely to have a renewal of this operation. Much interest, therefore, is felt in this matter among foreign bankers. This political "tidal wave," as it is popularly designated, was felt in financial circles to-day, the immediate effect being depression and a lower range of values for speculative securities. On the Stock Exchange an advance in the gold premium and higher rates for sterling exchange in anticipation of a further importation of securities from Europe.

The money market was steady to-day for call loans at 2½ to 3½ ⅌ cent. Gold was more [illegible] market advanced to 110⅛; later there was a reaction to 110⅛, at which figure the closing sales of the day were made. During the morning borrowers paid 1-64 ⅌ diem, and 1 to 2 ⅌ cent. per annum and flat for cash gold; but, after Clearing-house hours, from 2 to 5 ⅌ cent. was paid for carrying. The foreign exchanges were firmer and closed at 4 84¼@4 84½ for bankers' 60 days sterling, and 4 87¼@4 88 for demand. The London advices were unimportant.

At the Stock Exchange to-day, the number of shares sold aggregated 125,400. The leading stocks, in point of activity, were Western Union, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, and Erie. A weak tone prevailed during the greater portion of the day, and in the final dealings prices were ¼@¾ ⅌ cent. lower than at the close on Monday. Considerable amounts of stock were pressed upon the market at various times during the day, and the same prevented any important recovery, although in the final dealings prices rallied, on an average, ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. Pacific Mail led the market on the downward turn, the decline being generally attributed to sales of long stock, which was true also of Western Union, Rock Island, Lake Shore, North-west, and Wabash. At the opening Erie showed an advance of ⅜ ⅌ cent. as compared with the closing quotation of Monday, Rock Island ¼ ⅌ cent., and Lake Shore and North-west ⅛ ⅌ cent.; the remainder of the list was unchanged. Before mid-day prices declined ¼ to ⅝ ⅌ cent., but after that time there was a steadier tone, and a slight recovery took place. Weakness soon set in, however, and Pacific Mail sold as low as 43¾, Lake Shore 80¼, Western Union 78⅜, Erie 28⅛, North-west Common 36⅞, Rock Island 96⅞, Wabash 29, Union Pacific 33⅞, New-York Central 101¾, and Ohio and Mississippi 27⅞. At the close there was a recovery of ⅛ to ⅜ ⅌ cent. from these prices. A single sale of St. Paul Common was made at 32½, another of Hannibal and St. Joseph Common at 24½, and still another of C., C. and I. C. at 9¾. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph sold at 17⅞@18. Investment shares were less active than on Monday, and prices in some instances a fraction lower. In railroad mortgages a well distributed business was noted; the transactions amounted to over $300,000. Of this sum $160,000 was done in Union Pacific firsts, which advanced from 88½ to 89⅛; Union Pacific Land Grants sold at 85⅞@86, and Sinking Funds at 74@74⅛. New-York Central firsts, coupon, brought 110@110⅛, Central sixes of 1887, 99½; Harlem firsts, registered, 107, and coupon 108. The business in State Bonds was confined to the First Board, when Missouri sixes of 1876 sold at 99, Missouri Long Bonds at 94¾, Tennessee new at 70, and Tennessee ex-coupon at 54⅞@55. Government Bonds were strong and in good demand. At the First Board about $75,000 1865s, new, coupon, sold at 116½. At the last call the principal transactions were in registered 10-40s at 111⅞, registered 5s of 1871 at 111⅝, and do. coupon at 111¾.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out on Government account $435,000 for interest on public debt, and $725,000 in redemption of called 5-20s. The receipts for Customs amounted to $345,000.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Monday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—Nov. 4.

	Monday.	Wednesday.
U. S. New 5s, Coupon, 1881	111½	111⅝
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1862	110¾	110⅞
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1867	117⅞	117⅞
American Gold	110⅜	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 83¾@$4 84	$4 84¼@½
N. Y. Central & Hudson	102¼	101⅞
Chicago & Rock Island	97⅜	97¼
Pacific Mail	44½	43⅞
St. Paul Common	32¾	32½
St. Paul Preferred	50½	50½
Western Union	79¼	78½
Union Pacific	34⅛	34¼
Lake Shore	80⅝	80⅜
Toledo & Wabash	29⅝	29⅜
North-west Common	37⅜	37⅛
North-west Preferred	53	52½
Delaware & Lackawanna	109⅜	109
New-Jersey Central	106½	106⅛
Panama	115	114½
Erie	28⅛	28¼
Ohio & Mississippi	28⅛	28⅛
C., C. & Indiana Central	9¾	9¾
Harlem	130	129¾

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102⅛	101⅜	975
Harlem	129⅞	129⅞	200
Erie	28⅞	28⅛	10,219
Lake Shore	80¾	80¼	17,400
Wabash	29⅝	29	8,000
North-western	37½	36⅞	3,400
North-western Preferred	52½	52½	500
Rock Island	97⅝	96⅞	3,220
Fort Wayne	92¾	92¾	62
Milwaukee and St. Paul	32½	32½	400
Del., Lack. and Western	109⅜	109	755
New-Jersey Central	106⅜	106⅛	370
Michigan Central	74⅛	74⅛	10
Alton and Terre Haute	7	7	100
Union Pacific	34¼	33⅞	8,800
Morris and Essex	98¼	98¼	88
C., C. and Ind. Central	9¾	9¾	300
Hannibal and St. Joseph	24½	24½	100
Del. and Hudson Canal	116¼	116⅛	175
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅛	27⅞	2,200
New-Jersey Southern	2⅞	2⅞	50
Iron Mountain	19	19	300
Western Union	79¼	78⅜	37,685
Atl. and Pacific Tel	18	17⅞	600
Pacific Mail	44¾	44⅜	23,750
Amer. Mer. Un. Express	63¾	63¼	60
Total			125,410

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency, 6's	117⅞	118⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881, Registered	118	118¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, Coupons	118⅝	118¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	110¾	111
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	110¾	111
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	111¾	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	113⅛	113⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	113½	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	114½	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	116¼	116½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116½	116⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	117⅜	117⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117¾	117⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	117⅜	117¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117⅜	117⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 10-40s, Registered	111⅞	112
U. S. 5-20s, 10-40s, Coupons	112⅛	112⅜
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	111⅛	111⅝
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	111½	111¾
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	92¾	93
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	83½	84

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$39,490,000
Gold balances	2,179,921
Currency balances	2,435,548

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$119,895,860
Currency balances	6,205,352
Gold exchanges	3,704,288
Gold balances	483,732

The following were the bids made at the Exchange Board for the various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	30	H. & St. J., due '86	93½
Alabama 5s, '86	30	H. & St. J., due '87	93½
Ark. 6s, funded	17	N. Y. R. B. Loan	108⅜
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.is.	10	N. Y. Coup. B. Loan	108½
Ark. 7s, Mem.&L.R.	15	N. C. 6s old, Jan.&Ju.	23
Ark.7s,L.R.PB&NO.	10	N. C., April and Oct.	21½
Ark. 7s, M. O. &R. R.	10	N.C.N.C.R.,Jan&Ju.	41
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	10	N.C.N.C.R.,Ap&Oct.	41
California 7s	111	N.C.do.c.off.Jan&Ju.	30
Connecticut 6s	104	N.C.do.c.off.Ap&Oct.	30
Georgia 6s	75	N. C. Fund. Act, '66.	17
Georgia 7s, new bds.	89	N. C. Fund. Act, '68.	16
Georgia 7s, indorsed.	82	N.C. new bds., J.&J.	14
Georgia 7s, gold bds.	73	N.C. new bds., A.&O.	12
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. S. Tax, class 1.	5
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	101¾	N. C. S. Tax, class 2.	5
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	101¾	N. C. S. Tax, class 3.	5
Illinois War Loan	102	Ohio 6s, '75	101
Kentucky 6s	100	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Louisiana 6s	22	Ohio 6s, '86	107
Louisiana 6s, n. bds.	22	Rhode Island 6s	105
Louis. 6s, Levee bds.	27½	South Carolina 6s	20
Louis. 8s, Levee bds.	24	S. C. 6s, Jan.&July	17
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	103	S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	16
Michigan 6s, '83	103	S. C. Fund. Act, '66.	16
Michigan 7s, '90	101	S. C. Non-Fund. bds.	6
Mo. 6s, due in '74	100	Tennessee 6s, old	70
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100	Tenn. 6s old,ex-coup.	54
Mo. 6s, due in '76	99	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	70
Mo. 6s, due in '77	97	Tenn. 6s, do.ex-coup.	54⅞
Mo. 6s, due in '78	95⅞	Tenn. 6s, do.n.series.	54
Mo. do. due in '79	95	Texas 10s of '76	96
Mo. do. due in '80	95	Va. 6s, Consol bonds.	53
L.bds.due'81to'91,inc.	94¾	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup.	49⅞
H. & St J., due '75	98	Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	9½
H. & St J., due '76	96		

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	105⅜	Buf. & Erie new bds.	97½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	101	Buf. & State L. 7s	100
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.	97	L. Shore Div. bds.	97¼
B., H. & Erie, 1st	22¼	L. Shore C. C. bds.	101
B. H. & Erie G't	30	L. Shore C. C. 2d.	91
Ches. & Ohio 6s. 1st.	49	Mar. & Cin. 1st.	100

C. B. & Q. 8s, c. 1st.	111	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	107	N. Y. & N. H. [illegible]	100¼
Cen. R. of N. J., 1st n.	107	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95¼
Cen.R.of N.J.Con.C.	100⅜	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	99
M.&St.P.,1st,8s,P.D.	106	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102
M.&St.P.7s,G'd,R.D.	80	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	110⅛
M.&St.P.,1st,LaC.D.	83	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	110¼
M.&St.P.,1st,I.&M.D.	72	H. R. 7s,2d, S. F.,'85	107
M. & St.P.,1st,H.&D.	70	H. R. 7s, 3d, '85	99½
M.&St.P.,1st,C.&M.	76	Har. 1st 7s, C	108
Chic.&N.W.S.Fund.	100	O. & M. Con. S. F.	94
Chic.&N.W.con.bds.	85½	Ohio & M. Con.	92⅝
C.&N.W. c. G'd bds.	80	Ohio & M. 2d	75
Gal. & Chicago, ex'd.	102	Cen. Pac. G. bds.	92¾
Chicago & Mil., 1st	91½	Cen. Pac. S. A. bds.	101
Del.,L.&W.7s, conv.	108	West. Pac. bds.	83½
Morris & Es., 1st	105½	Un. Pac. 1st bds.	88¾
Morris & Es., 2d.	102½	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	86⅛
Mor. & Es. Construc.	94	Un. P. Inc. past due.	89
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.	97½	Un. Pac. S. F.	73¾
Erie, 1st, Extended.	101½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	80½
Erie, 3d, 7s, '83	99	P. R. 7s,guar. by Mo.	100⅛
Erie, 4th, 7s, '80	96¼	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	109
Erie, 5th, 7s, '88	96	Clev. & P. C. S. F.	98
Long Dock Bonds	100½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	99
Han. & St. Jo.L.Gts.	100	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	91½
H. & St. Jo. 8s,Conv.	78	Col., C. & I. 1st	67
D. & Sioux City, 1st.	98	Col., C. & I. 2d	20
D.&Sioux City,2d dv.	96	St. L. & I. M. 1st	85
Cedar F. & Min. 1st.	80	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	71½
In., Bl. & W'n, 1st.	46	B. & S. I. R. 1st 8s	92
Mich. So. 7 p. c., 2d.	99	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	80
M.So.N.I.S.F'd,7 p.c.	100	Tol., P. & W., W.D.	71
Clev. & T. S. F	102	T., P. & W. Con. 7s.	50
Clev. & Tol. new bs.	96	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	85½
Clev., P. & A. c. bds.	100	T. & W.1st,St.L. Div.	70½
Clev., P. & A. n. bds.	96	Gt. West. 1st, '88	86
Det., M. & Tol. bds.	98	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.	70

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	148	Irving	139
Am. Exchange	111	Mechanics	136
Chatham	137	Merchants	118¾
Chemical	1500	New-York	124
City	300	Ninth National	100
Continental	88	North America	94
Corn Exchange	126	People's	140
Fourth National	98	Republic	104
Fulton	140	St. Nicholas	107
German American	86	Union	134

The following are the earnings of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad:

For the week ending Oct. 31, 1874	$166,600
Corresponding week in 1873	154,140
Increase	$12,460

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Hemp, bales	31	Hides, bales	1,621
Hides, No.	189	Hops, bales	819

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Algeria, for Liverpool—15,495 bushels Corn, 700 bags Oil-cake, 1,070 bales Cotton, 602 bxs. Bacon, 50 kegs Tongues, 60 bales Leather, 50 hhds. Tobacco, 596 pks. Tobacco, 189 bbls. Apples, 96 bxs. Agricultural Implements, 7,647 bushels Wheat, 4 bbls. Potash, 10 pks. Butter.

By the brig Omega, for Civita Vecchia—17,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Rona, for Liverpool—709 bales Cotton, 24,238 bushels Corn, 28 hhds. Tallow.

By brig Julia Blake, for Bahia—2,800 cases Petroleum, 300 bbls. Resin, 400 bbls. Flour, 12 pks. Glassware, 25 cases Blacking, 20 cases Drills, 63 pks. Fire-crackers, 23 pks. Drugs.

By the brig Lea, for Liverpool—681 bales Cotton, 35,561 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Adolph and Laura, for Oporto—7,329 bushels Wheat, 200 bbls. Flour, 2,920 Staves.

By the brig Vincenzo L., for Constantinople—9,813 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Min, for London—8,079 bushels Corn, 585 bbls. Resin, 500 bags Oil-cake, 1,400 bags Castor Pumace, 500 bbls. Flour, 50 tons Oil-cake, 1,000 bbls. Oil-cake.

By the brig Starlight, for Port Spain—365 bbls. Crackers, 849 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Peas, 68 bbls. Pork, 50 bbls. Beets, 34 bags Oats, 25 bags Corn, 100 bxs. Cheese, 44 Mules, 250 pails Lard, 10 tcs. Hams, 1,180 Shooks.

By the steamer Scheller, for Hamburg—1,400 tcs. Lard, 83 pks. Grease, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 1,979 bdls. Hides, 100 bxs. Bacon, 629 cks. Ore, 265 bxs. Clocks, 48 bxs. Can Goods, 475 bags Clover Seed, 49 hhds. Tobacco, 183 cases Tobacco, 25 bbls. Flour, 23 cases Machinery, 59 cases Cigars, 1,200 bxs. Extract Logwood, 20 bbls. Casings, 1,030 cases Sewing-machines, 84 hhds. Tallow, 1,600 bales Cotton.

By the steamer Crescent City, for Havana—179 pks. Tobacco, 397 bbls. Beans, 4,441 bbls. Potatoes, 12,000 reams Paper, 125 bbls. Onions, 156 bbls. Apples, 74 tcs. Ham, 5 bxs. Bellies, 96 cases Sewing-machines, 22 pks. Machinery, 285 pks. Rope, 420 pks. Lard, 56 bxs. Bacon, 100 bbls. Grease, 20 bxs. Tobacco, 137 Castings, 20 Horses.

By the bark Penang, for Melbourne—10,000 cases Petroleum, 223 bxs. Resin, 1,440 Staves, 125 cases Drugs, 18 cases Varnish, 425 kegs Nails, 165 pks. Tobacco, 87 cases Clocks, 2 Cars, 151 cases Spirits Turpentine, 86 tcs. Lard, 119 pks. Carriage-ware, 8 pks. Machinery, 294 pks. Hardware, 72 pks. Woodware, 10 bbls. Plaster.

ASHES—Are in very limited demand, with Pots quoted at $6 50, and Pearls at $9 ⅌ 100 lb.

BEESWAX—Has been in moderate request since our last, on the basis of 30c.@31c. for Yellow.

CANDLES—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for the leading kinds, prices of which have been without important change.

COAL—The general movement, in the wholesale line, has been limited; values have not varied materially.

COCOA—Has been inactive, but quoted steady. Maracaibo quoted at 27c.@29c.; Caracas at 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 10c.@11c., and San Domingo at 7c.@7½c., gold; stock, 4,715 bags.

COFFEE—Quoted firm within the previous range, but without important business noted.

COOPERAGE STOCK—The market has been quoted firm for the leading kinds, which have been of comparatively ready sale on the basis of our quotations: staves, hhd., have been quoted within the range of $100@$200; do., pipe, at $180@$280; do., bbl., $80@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses, do., $2@$2 25; Hoops, 35c.@40c.

CORDAGE—Trade rules quite dull, though prices favor buyers. Manila Cordage, size above 12-thread, quoted at 15c.; do. 6-thread and 9-thread do., (¼ and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 16c.; 12-thread, (⅜ inch in diameter,) 15½c.; Manila Hay Rope, 15½c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope, Yarns, 16½c.; do. do., 6-thread and 9-thread, 17½c.; Tarred Manila, 14½c.; fine Tarred Manila, Lath Yarn, 16c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 17c.; Sisal Rope, size above 12-thread, 11½c.; do. 6-thread and 9-thread, 12½c.; do., 12-thread and Hay Rope, 12c.; New-Zealand Cordage, size above 12-thread, 11½c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, (¼ inch and 5-16 inch,) 12½c.; do. do., 12-thread (⅜ inch) and Hay Rope, 12c.

COTTON—Has been quoted steady for early delivery, with a fair demand noted, chiefly from shippers and spinners. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,135 bales, (of which 477 bales were placed on Monday evening,) including 950 bales to shippers, 886 bales to spinners, and 299 bales to speculators. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Middling, 15¾c. ⅌ lb. The dealings for forward delivery have been quite extensive, opening 1-16c. ⅌ lb. higher, but closing 1-16c.@3-16c. ⅌ lb. off previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 26,350 bales, of which 4,200 bales were on Monday evening, and 22,150 bales to-day, with 7,600 more bales at the calls on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 14 9-16c.; December, 14 23-32c.@14¾c.; January, 15c.; February, 15 5-16c.@15 11-32c.; March, 15⅝c.; April, 15⅞c.; May, 16 5-32c.@16 3-16c.; and June, 16 15-32c.@16½c. ⅌ lb., closing barely steady at these reduced figures. The receipts at this port for two days were 8,863 bales, including 3,910 bales from Norfolk, 1,608 bales from Galveston, 419 bales from Wilmington, 765 bales from Charleston, 1,148 bales from Savannah, 164 bales from Baltimore, and 949 bales per Railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 22,035 bales, and thus far this week 94,621 bales, against 95,747 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 747,426 bales, against 576,780 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 32,866 bales; to the Continent, 2,508 bales; stock in New-York, 87,588 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 426,561 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton, according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Good Ordinary	13¾	13¾	14	14
Low Middling	14¼	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Middling	14⅝	14¾	15	15
Good Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling Fair	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Fair	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛

EGGS—Have been fairly active, with very fine to very fancy stock held more firmly. We quote within the range of from 23c.@32c. for ordinary to very fancy, with the main dealings in supplies available at 26c.@30c. for fair to choice.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been quite moderately sought after on the basis of $2 20@$2 25 for full count.

FISH—There has been a fair demand noted for the leading kinds, and values have been generally supported, though Mackerel closed weaker. Dry Cod quoted at from $5@$6 50, chiefly at $6@$6 25 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50@$14; No. 2 at $9 50@$11; No. 3 at $8@$9, ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $4 50@$7 25; Smoked Herrings at 40c.@45c. for scaled, and 30c. for No. 1, ⅌ box; Dutch Herrings, $1 10 ⅌ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active, and prices on low grade stock—which has attracted most attention—have shown rather more firmness. The medium and better qualities have been irregular as to values, on a rather slow movement. The business in shipping extras has been quite liberal in amount, and mainly in stock available at from $5@$5 60 ⅌ bbl., the latter for choice, though in part in odd lots at $4 75@$4 90 ⅌ bbl. The sales since our last have been 18,250 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3@$3 75, chiefly at $3 25@$3 50; Sour Flour at $4@$5 65; inferior to Fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 85@$4 50, chiefly at $3 90@$4 for poor, and $4 25@$4 50 for fair to choice; inferior to very good Extra State, $4 75@$5 10, mainly at $5@$5 10; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 10@$5 80, mostly at $5 35@$5 55; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 70@$5 15, mainly at $4 90@$5 05; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 15; poor to choice Minnesota Extra for shipping at $5@$5 75, mainly at $5 40@$5 60; Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 15@$6 75; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and White Wheat stock, $5 15@$7 25. Western White do. Extras, $5.50@$8; St. Louis Extras, $5@$8 25; Extra Genesee, $5 25@$7 50; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 50@$8 25, with some very fine brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales have been 8,350 bbls. shipping stock on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in moderate request at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,070 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$6 25 for very poor to choice Shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 25@$8 for ordinary to choice Family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in more demand within the range of $4@$5 25 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 500 bbls., chiefly at $4 90@$5 25 for Superfine ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in moderate request and quoted at from $4 20@$4 75 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $4 40@$4 65 for Jersey, and $5 10 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 650 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been selling rather slowly at from $1 55@$2 ⅌ 100 lbs....Oat-meal has been inactive within the range of $7 25@$8 50 ⅌ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been selling moderately within the range of $3@$3 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—The Wheat market shows more animation, with values generally quoted much stronger, and holders [illegible] in their advance. Spring Wheat has attracted most attention, in good part from export buyers, though in part also for milling and on speculative account, at an advance of fully 2c. a bushel, closing buoyantly. Winter Wheat has been in fair request at an improvement of 1c.@2c. a bushel on restricted offerings of the better qualities. Sales have been reported since our last of 163,000 bushels at $1 08@$1 10 for about fair to strictly prime new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 07@$1 08 for new No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 06@$1 08 for about fair to choice New No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 10@$1 20 for No. 1 Spring, from cars and afloat; $1 20 for choice new No. 1 Minnesota Spring, to arrive; $1 08@$1 17 for old No. 2 Spring; $1 03@$1 07 for fair ordinary to choice new No. 3 Spring; $1 02@$1 19 for ungraded Spring, mainly car stock; $1 20½ for old White Spring, in store; $1 25@$1 38 for poor to extra White Western, chiefly at $1 36@$1 38 for extra White Michigan, and $1 28@$1 30 for about fair to good do.; $1 21@$1 25 for Amber Western; $1 13@$1 21 for Red do., the latter rate for strictly prime new....Corn has been comparatively slow of sale and weak as to price. The export inquiry has been limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 67,500 bushels at 91c.@92c. for prime to choice old Mixed Western, chiefly at 91c. for prime, out promptly; 89c.@90c. (nominally) for do., in store; 71½c.@85c. for very poor to prime new Mixed Western, and $1 01@$1 03 for White Western....Rye quiet within the previous range at 88c.@92c. ⅌ bushel....Barley has been again quoted higher and strong at the improvement, with a good demand noted, mainly for prime to choice samples. Sales have been reported of 10,000 bushels Canada West at $1 48, now generally held at $1 50; 6,700 bushels six-rowed State at $1 37½ ⅌ bushel....Barley-malt inactive, within the previous range....Buckwheat dull; quoted nominally at 75c.@80c. ⅌ bushel....Canada Peas inactive, on the basis of $1 07@$1 08, in bond....There has been a fairly active inquiry noted for Oats at about steady prices. Sales have been reported of 65,000 bushels at 58c.@60½c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, mainly at 60c.@60½c. for stock afloat; 59c.@62½c. for poor to choice White do.; 61½c.@62½c. for White State, and 58½c.@60c. for Mixed do....Feed in demand, in a jobbing way, at $21@$32 ⅌ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet, and quoted weak as to values, with Bags quoted at 11¾c.@12c.; Calcutta Bagging at 9½c.@9¾c.; Domestic Bagging at 12c.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in comparatively limited request, including shipping grades at 55c.@60c. for good to strictly prime; retailing qualities at 65c.@9¤c. Clover, 50c.@65c. Salt Hay, 45c.@55c. Straw has been generally inactive, including Rye, at 45c.@65c.; Oat, 45c.@55c.; and Wheat, 40c.@45c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quite dull, with sales confined to 100 bales Jute Butts, at 2 7-16c., currency. Values somewhat nominal. We quote American Hemp at $140@$150 (nominally) for undressed, and $220@$275 for dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 7½c@8½c.; Sisal, 5¼c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2⅜c.@2 7-16c., currency, ⅌ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c. Sales, 200 bales Jute Butts, at 2⅜c., currency.

HIDES—Have been comparatively dull and quoted rather weak. Sales, 3,755 Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios Seconds, 22 to 24¾ lbs., at 21c., gold, 30 to 60 days; 68 Dry Matamoras, 105 Buenos Ayres, and 1,000 wet-salted Texas on private terms. The stock in first hands here this morning was 192,900 Hides and 1,510 bales do., against 127,900 Hides and 624 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—Have been in comparatively moderate demand within the previous range. American, crop 1874, quoted 38c.@45c., the latter an extreme; American, crop 1873, 15c.@25c.; American, crop 1872, 12c.@15c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; Foreign, 1873, 18c.@25c.; California, 1874, 40c.@48c. ⅌ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Show only a moderate degree of animation, with prices quoted essentially unchanged.

LEATHER—The market has been quoted generally steady, with a fair inquiry noted for desirable qualities of stock.

MOLASSES—At auction, 148 bbls. new crop New-Orleans sold at from 71½c.@81c., showing a lower range. Private dealings unimportant, and values somewhat nominal. No further additions of moment to the available supply.

NAILS—Have been in generally limited demand and weak in price. Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 60d., quoted at $3 50@$3 75; 8d. and 9d., $4; 6d. and 7d., $4 25; 4d. and 5d., $4 50; 3d. and 4d., $5 25; 3d., fine, $6; 2d., $6 75; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4; Finishing stock, $1@$1 25 above the same sizes of common; Clinch Stock, $5 50@$6 50 ⅌ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held with rather more confidence, on the basis of $2 35 for Strained; sales, 500 bbls. No. 2 at $2 50@$3 ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar inactive at $2 60@$2 75; City Pitch at $2 50 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine quoted rather firmer, but not active, Merchantable ruling at 35½c.@36c., with sales of 100 bbls., in lots, at 36c., and 100 bbls., New-York pks., at 37½c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—The movements in nearly all descriptions have been quite limited since our last, yet prices have been without important alteration.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, dull at 5⅛c....Refined quiet here at 11⅛c. for early delivery....At Philadelphia 3,000 bbls. sold at 10⅞c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 17c....City Naphtha at 10c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—A moderate inquiry has been noted for Pork at full previous prices, with sales reported of 300 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, $20@$20 25; 100 bbls. do., ice-cured, at $20 25@$20 50; and small lots of Prime Mess within the range of $19 25@$20 25, and Extra Prime at $16 50@$17 50 for uninspected and inspected stock. And, for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 250 bbls., seller November, and 250 bbls., buyer November, at $20 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in more demand, with City quoted at 8c.@8⅜c., and Western, as yet, nominal....Cut-meats have shown less firmness on a light business, wholly in City bulk stock, including small lots of Fresh Shoulders at 6½c.; Pickled Shoulders at 8¼c.@8½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 9½c.@9¾c.; fresh Hams at 9½c.; Pickled Hams at 10¾c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams at 12¾c.@13c.; and small lots of Pickled Bellies at 10c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb....Bacon has been in moderate request at firm prices, with sales reported, since our last, of 300 bxs. City Long Clear, early delivery, at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; December and January options on Long and Short Clear quoted at 9⅜c., and on Short Clear at 9½c., ⅌ lb., but without important movement....Lard has been in light stock, and quoted about ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ lb. higher, with a very good demand noted, chiefly for forward delivery; sales have been reported for early delivery of 175 tcs. Western Steam at 14c.; 160 tcs. City do. at 13½c.@13 11-16c., closing at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c.; 60 tcs. No. 1 City at 13⅛c.; and small lots of Refined within the range of 14c.@14¼c., ⅌ lb. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs., seller November, at 12¾c., closing with this price bid; 500 tcs., seller December, at 12⅛c.; 2,250 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 12c.@12⅛c., closing at 12⅛c.; 2,500 tcs., seller six months, at 11 15-16c.@12 1-16c., closing at the latter rate, and 500 tcs., seller nine months, at 12c. ⅌ lb....Beef has been in light request within our range. We quote New at $11 50@$13 for Extra Mess, and $10@$11 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected....Tierce Beef has been nominal at $19 50@$20 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do., ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams have been in more demand at $22@$23 for best Western. Sales, 200 bbls....Butter and Cheese in moderate request at about previous quotations.

SEED—The feature of business has been the activity in Linseed at firm prices; sales, 25,750 bags, including 4,000 bags Calcutta, at $2 40, gold, sixty days; 11,750 bags by the Golden Fleece, at $2 39, gold, sixty days, and 10,000 bags Bombay, by the Clanranald, to arrive, at $2 40, gold, sixty days; Clover is very quiet, with prime new crop quoted at 9⅜c. asked, and 9¼c. as the best bid....Rough Flax has been in rather more demand and quoted at $2 05@$2 10....Timothy has been in slack request at $2 75@$2 85 ⅌ bushel.

SKINS—Have been comparatively dull, and weak and irregular as to values. We quote: Gautemala Deer, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 55c.@57½c.; Central American, not trimmed, 52½c.; Sisal 60c.; Para, 62c.; Puerto Cabello, 52½c., currency, ⅌ lb....Tampico Goat, 57½c.; Matamoras, 57½c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 50c.@51c.; Curacoa, 55c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ⅌ skin, 50c.@55.; Patna, 34c.@40c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw very dull and nominally unchanged; sales since our last, 188 bxs. Derosne at 9c., and 14,574 bags Cuba at 7½c. ⅌ lb. Refined quiet and weak within the previous range.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been firm, and in fair demand, with sales reported of equal to 110,000 lbs. good to strictly prime at 8¾c.@9c. ⅌ lb....And of Stearine, sales have been reported of 25 tcs. prime Western at 15¾c.; 25 tcs. do., deliverable by Nov. 20, at 14¾c., with all November options quoted nominally at 14¾c., and December at 13⅝c. Best City, for early delivery, quoted at 16c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Quiet at former rates; 400 half-chests Green sold on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Arctic is scarce and quiet; quoted at $1 12½@$1 15 gold, ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Steady at 99c. ⅌ gallon; sales, 450 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The movements in the way of berth Freights have been moderate, with rates generally quoted steady. The Chartering business has been on a restricted scale, without important alteration as to rates....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been by sail, 700 bales Cotton at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; 16,000 bushels Wheat at 5¼d. ⅌ bushel; 31 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.; and by steam, 1,850 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d., including 1,000 bales, through freight, at ⅜d. ⅌ lb.; 10,000 bushels Wheat at 5¾d.; 16,000 bushels Grain, for Saturday's steamer, at 5¼d. ⅌ 60 lbs.; 1,050 bxs. Bacon at 25s.; 25 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d.; 40 tons Wet-salted Hides at 22s. 6d. ⅌ ton; 350 bbls. Apples, part at 4s. ⅌ bbl.; 250 pkgs. Seed on private terms. And, by steam, from New-Orleans, 8,000 bushels Wheat, reported at 11d. ⅌ bushel. Also two ships, 1,550 and 731 tons, and a bark, 450 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, on the basis of 70s....For Glasgow, by steam, 250 bbls. Apples, at 4s. ⅌ bbl.; 50 pkgs. Tallow at 22s. 6d.; and 4 tons Wax at 40s....For Bristol, by steam, 8,000 bushels Corn, to complete cargo, at 5½d. ⅌ bushel....For the east coast of Ireland, direct, a Norwegian bark, 748 tons, with about 3,250 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 4s. 6d. ⅌ quarter, and a bark, 415 tons, and a British brig, 215 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 70s....For Cork, a Swedish bark, 615 tons, hence, with equal to about 3,800 bbls Creosote-oil at 4s., with option of London at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 410 tons, with about 2,700 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 5s. ⅌ quarter....For Havre, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1c. ⅌ lb....For Hamburg, by steam, 300 bales Cotton at ⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 100 pks. Tallow, 225 pks. Seed, and 100 bxs. Bacon on private terms; and 3,500 tcs. Lard, December and January shipments, within the range of equal to 45s.@52s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For Genoa, two brigs, with Tobacco, from Baltimore, reported at 22s....For Trieste, an American bark, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For the River Platte, a schooner, with Lumber, from St. Mary's, at $19....For Cardenas, a British schooner, 163 tons, with Lumber, reported from St. John, at $7 50....For Porto Rico, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, reported at $8 50, gold....For the north side of Cuba, two American brigs, 383 and 301 tons, and an American bark, 420 tons, with Lumber, from Pensacola, within the range of $9@$10, and a schooner, with Coal, from Pictou, at $3, gold....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Fernandina, at $9....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Cedar Keys, at $9 50, and another, with Boards and Timber, from Pensacola, reported at $9 and $10 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1874.

There was a fair trade in fair quality Beeves on this forenoon, and no sale for poor or inferior quality Steers. Prices ranged from 8¾c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights 5½ to 7¾ cwt. Milch Cows generally held on sale. Veals and Calves also held on sale, having come to hand at noon. Sheep were fair of sale, but trade was not active. Prices 4c.@6c. ⅌ lb. The Lambs quoted were generally of choice quality, prices being from 8c.@8½c. ⅌ lb. Live Hogs sold at $6 43¾ ⅌ cwt. There were no fresh quotations of City-dressed Hogs up to noon to-day. Trade was moderate.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards—T. Gilles sold 57 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. Burchard & Merritt held on sale, for Wood Bros., 76 Texan Steers. T. C. Eastman sold for self 37 common Missouri Steers at 8¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 49 coarse Missouri Steers at 9¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 65 coarse Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 72 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 84 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., [illegible] 150 Kentucky Steers [illegible] 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. strong; partly sold 114 fair Kentucky Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. F. Samuels held on sale for Morris Waixels & Co., 85 Cherokee Steers. W. Thompson had due for to-morrow 10 cars of Illinois Steers.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 112 Indiana Sheep, weight 10,550 lbs., at 4¼c. ⅌ lb.; 55 Indiana Sheep, weight 4,850 lbs., at 4½c. ⅌ lb.; 184 Indiana Sheep, weight 16,360 lbs., at 4¾c. ⅌ lb.; 40 Indiana Sheep, weight 3,710 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 245 Indiana Sheep, weight 18,680 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 116 Ohio Sheep, weight 9,820 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 165 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,880 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 25 Ohio Sheep, weight 2,460 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 25 Canada Sheep, weight 2,920 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 19 State Sheep, weight 1,710 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 85 State Sheep, weight 8,540 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 14 State Sheep, weight 1,720 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; also, sold for J. Hastings, of Delaware County, N. Y., 25 choice half-bred Lambs, cross Cotswold and Leicesters, weight 2,520 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.—this lot was bought by Davis & Harrington; 145 Canada Lambs, weight 11,130 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 94 State Lambs, weight 6,560 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham sold 612 Sheep, weight 55,800 lbs., at $4 90 ⅌ cwt.; held 9 cars on sale. F. Lerch sold 199 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,440 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 134 Ohio Hogs, weight 24,300 lbs., at $6 43¾ ⅌ cwt. C. Kuan had on sale 934 Kentucky Sheep; of these part were sold, terms not obtained.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,228 head of horned Cattle, 5 Cows, 367 Veals and Calves, 15 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market, for yesterday and to-day: 2,524 Sheep and Lambs, 4 Cows, 7 Bulls, 259 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards, for yesterday and to-day: 9,480 Hogs, 3,417 Sheep and Lambs.

At Weehawken Yards three car-loads of Hogs came to hand, consigned direct to slaughterers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,037 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 6,684 head, or 392 cars against 604 cars for the same time last week; the market was lively with light receipts at strong yesterday's prices; about 1,200 head were disposed of; sales 350 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,040 lbs. to 1,448 lbs. at $3 62½@$6 60; 150 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 919 lbs. to 923 lbs. at $3 25@$3 90; 129 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,036 lbs. to 1,241 lbs. at $3 25@$5 85; 350 head Texas Steers, ranging from 950 lbs. to 1,154 lbs. at $3@$4 25; 250 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 875 lbs. to 1,397 lbs. at $3 50@$6 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 5,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,900 head against 19,800 head for the same time last week; the market was dull; Canada stock scarce; Western Sheep slow; sales of Canada Lambs at $6 25@$7; Canada Sheep $4 50@$5; Western Sheep $4@$4 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day 3,500 head, making a total supply for the week thus far 28,000 head against 21,600 head for the same time last week; the market was active at $6 12½@$6 40 for Yorkers; $6 50@$6 75 for heavy Hogs.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,800; market dull for inferior grades; steady for choice; prices firm; stockers sold at $2 50@$3 50; Texans, $1 75@$3 50; good to extra shipping are quoted at $4@$6 50; shipments, 664. Hogs—Receipts, 22,000; market active; prices steady and firm; poor to common sold at $5 25@$5 65; fair to medium, $5 70@$5 85; good to extra, $5 90@$6 30; shipments, 13,000. Sheep—Market quiet and steady; receipts, 600; poor to best, $2 50@$4 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; opened dull but closed active; No. 1 Spring, 89c.; No. 2 do., 85¼c., spot or November; 86¼c. December; No. 3 do., 80c.@82c.; Rejected, 76c. Corn opened firm but closed dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 73c. bid, spot; 72⅜c. bid, November; 68¼c. bid, all the year; Rejected, 70c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2 46¾c., spot or November; 45¾c. bid, December. Rye steady; No. 2, 82c. Barley in good demand at $1 13½@$1 15, spot; $1 12 November; $1 10 December. Pork in fair demand and higher at $17 50 spot; $16 62½@$17 all the year. Lard—Demand light; holders firm at 12½c.@12¾c. spot; 11⅜c.@11½c. all the year. Whisky, 96½c. Freights held higher; Wheat, to Buffalo, 4¾c. On the call of the board this afternoon Wheat closed at 85⅛c. November; Corn, 72¾c. November; 68½c. bid all the year; Oats, 46⅞c. November. Receipts—7,900 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 16,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 102,000 bushels Wheat, 154,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 12 000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat irregular; some sales lower; No. 3 Red Fall, 94c.; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 05¼@$1 06½. Corn higher; No. 2 Mixed, 80c., in elevator. Oats higher; No. 2, 52½c.@53c., in elevator. Barley firmer; No. 2 Spring, $1 08@$1 10. Rye quiet at 87c.@88c. Whisky steady at 99c. Pork quiet at $20, cash; $17 50, January. Dry-salted Meats, advancing tendency. Bacon quiet—only jobbing and order trade. Lard higher; Steam-rendered, 12¼c., cash; 11¼c., December; 11½c., February. Hogs higher; Yorkers, $4 75@$5 25; Bacon, $5 60@$5 90; Butchers', $6@$6 25; Extra, $6 25@$6 50. Cattle inactive; only low grades on the market. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 head Hogs, 1,000 head Cattle. Shipments—5,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 14,391 bushels; Corn, 21,590 bushels; Oats, 26,600 bushels; Rye, 4,000 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 102,357 bushels; Corn, 7,900 bushels; Oats, 35,270 bushels; Barley, 1,650 bushels. Canal Freights dull: Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 6c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Spring held at $1 09@$1 10; do. No. 2 do., 98c.@99c.; Chicago No. 2 Spring, 94c.@95c.; Red Winter, $1 11@$1 12. Corn neglected; no sales reported; No. 2 Western held at 83c. Oats dull; No. 2 Western held at 54c.@55c. Rye nominal at 96c. Barley—Western, $1 20@$1 25; Canada, $1 30@$1 35. Barley Malt firm; Canada, $1 40@$1 50; Western, $1 40@$1 45. Other articles unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 4.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1 at 97c.; No. 2 at 86¾c.; November, 85½c.; December, 85¼c. Oats in moderate demand and lower; No. 2 at 46¼c. Corn quiet and steady; No. 2 Mixed at 78c. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley buoyant and higher; No. 2 Spring, cash, $1 14¾; November, $1 15; No. 3 Spring, in store, 98c. Provisions in fair demand; Pork at $17 50, cash. Lard firm; Steam-rendered, 11½c.; Kettle do., 12c. Meats scarce and higher. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Bugalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 8c. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 105,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 14,000 bushels; Wheat, 45,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Flour steady; sales, 1,800 bbls. Wheat quiet; sales of 1 car No. 1 White Michigan at $1 26; No. 1 White Milwaukee Club is held at $1 12. Corn quiet at 85c. for new, 88c. for old. Barley quiet; sales of 8,000 bushels Canada at $1 40. Corn Meal, $37 for Bolted, $36 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts $21, Shipstuffs $23, Middlings $30 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat 7c., Corn and Rye 6½c., Barley 6c. to New-York; Barley 5¼c. to Albany, 9c. to Philadelphia; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson, $3 50 to New-York. Lake Receipts—35,300 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 9,300 bushels Barley, 529,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—18,200 bushels Wheat, 19,400 bushels Barley, 7,900 bushels Rye, 915,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, Nov. 4.—Flour steady. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 17½; No. 3 do., $1 17; Amber Michigan, $1 06; No. 1 Red held at $1 10½, $1 10, bid; No. 2 Red held at $1 03½; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 17. Corn a shade better; High Mixed, spot, new, 67½c.; November, 67c.; December, 66c.; Low Mixed, 74c.; New, 65½c.; no grade. 72c.; New, 62½c. Oats firm and 2c. higher; No. 2, spot and December, 51c.; Michigan, 51c.; White, 51c. Freights firmer and unchanged. Clover-seed, $5 30. Receipts—Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 29,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipment—Corn, 41,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 4.—Flour firmer at $4 95@$5 10. Wheat steady; Red, $1 03@$1 08. Corn steady; New, 60c.@62c. Oats dull at 53c.@56c. Rye steady at 94c. Barley steady; Fall, $1 33@$1 40. Butter steady. Lard steady; Steam Rendered, 12½c., spot. Bacon quiet and steady; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c.@14c. Whisky steady at 96c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—Flour dull; Superfine, $4@$4 25; Extra, $4 37½@$4 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio Family Extra, $5 25@$6 25; high grades, $6 37½@$7 50. Wheat quiet, steady, and unchanged. Corn active and higher; Yellow and Mixed Western, 90c. Oats firm; White, 62c.@63½c. Petroleum nominal. Whisky steady at $1 01.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn firm and scarce, nominally at 95c. Oats higher and in fair demand at 62c. Lard firm and scarce at 14¼c.@15¼c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, none here; Sides firm at 10¾c.@11¾c. Bacon firm and scarce.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 4.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats at 50c.@57c. Rye at $1. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon—Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 11½c.@12½c. Bulk Meats and Lard—None in the market. Whisky, 96c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at 95c.@$1 10. Corn—Ear, 50c., Shelled, new, 60c.; do., old, 68c.@70c. Oats at 48c.@50c., in elevator. Rye, 82c.@83c. Barley at $1 10@$1 12. Hogs at $5 75@$6 25. Receipts—Live Hogs, 3,500; killed, 2,200.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Wheat dull. Rye quiet. Oats in fair request; sales of 1,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 58½c.; one car No. 2 White State at 60c. Corn dull and unchanged. Barley dull; sales of 70 bags No. 1 two-rowed State at $1 25. Malt steady.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 4.—Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn nominally better; new ears, 60c., track. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum steady; Standard White, car lots, 9½c.; State test, 11½c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 4.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 33c. Resin quiet; $2 05 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 60 for Hard, $2 60 for Yellow Dip, $2 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 90.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—Cotton firm, good demand; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 2,308 bales; gross, 4,082 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,350 bales; sales, 2,650 bales; last evening, 7,600 bales; stock, 84,723 bales.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 4.—Cotton steady, demand good; Middling, 13¾c.@14c.; Low Middling, 13½c.@13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 1,724 bales; shipments, 1,484 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 26,314 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 4.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 2,683 bales; gross, 2,763 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 58,546 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 4.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14 1-16c.; net receipts, 5,950 bales; gross, 6,173 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,409 bales; coastwise, 298 bales; sales, 1,670 bales; stock, 87,038 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 4—12 M.—Consols for money, 93⅛@93¼, and for the account, 93¼@93⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 27.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¼; for the account, 93⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 27@27¼.

4 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛@93¼; for the account, 93¼@93⅜.

5:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 26¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4—12 M.—Cotton—The market is steady; the sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 7⅝d.; do., do., shipped December and January, at 7⅝d.@7¾d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, [illegible]

4 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,800 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

LONDON, Nov. 4—5:30 P. M.—Spirits Turpentine, 26s. 9d.@27s. ⅌ cwt. Tallow, 46s. 6d.@46s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. Sugar, 25s. 6d.@25s. 9d. ⅌ cwt., for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
43—Irving vs. Menzes.
53—Gilfillian vs. Duncomb.
74—Wilson, &c., vs. Tuttle, &c.
75—Same vs. Same.
80—Bleecker vs. Bleecker.
111—Eicke vs. Grunninger.
116—Currier vs. Kinkaland.
118—Crocker vs. Thompson.
119—Wait vs. Weller.
120—Morris vs. Dater.
141—Matter of N. Y. Coral & S. M. Co.
142—Trotter vs. N. Y. Coral & S. M. Co.
144—Green vs. Lee.
146—Matter of Bernheimer.
147—Matter of Owens.
148—Matter of Murphy.
149—Matter of Buchelman.
150—Matter of Boehne.
157—Southmayed vs. Holroyd.
158—Matter of Crann.
159—Otto, Trustee, vs. Hughes.
160—Elias vs. Elias.
173—Selling vs. Claudis.
178—Loder vs. N. Y. C. & O. R. R. Co.
192—Ripley vs. Middleton, Jr.
252—Scofield vs. Scofield.
253—Raymond vs. The Mayor, et. al., N. Y.
258—Hyman vs. G. T. Railway Co.
266—Catherwood vs. Erie Railway Co.
267—Hunter et. al. vs. Maxwell et. al.
281—Traders' Savings Bank vs. Howes.
282—Hunting vs. Lynch.
288—Citizens Nat. Bank of Waterbury vs. Hamill.
289—Brack vs. Cohen.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
16—Allen, demurer, vs. N. J. S. R. R. Co., et al.
22—The People, &c., Westherland vs. Waldron et al.
Issues of law and fact.
126—Joyce vs. Burke.
151—Palmer vs. Coyle.
152—Powers vs. Elias.
153—Cook vs. Platt et al.
154—Syng vs. Halsted et al.
155—Met. Ins. Co. vs. N. Y. B'd of Fire U. et al.
156—Ireland vs. Vredenburgh et al.
157—Same vs. Same.
158—Williamson, Trustee vs. Mason et al.
159—Berdell vs. Meeker, Executor, et al.
160—Moore vs. Lanzin et al.
161—Bird, Trustee vs. Devine et al.
162—Booth et al. vs. Kehoe et al.
163—Bigelow vs. Roemmelt et al.
164—Werner vs. Schmall et al.
165—Nicoll, Receiver vs. Perley et al.
166—N. Y., Utica & O. R. R. Co. et al. vs. Cummins.
167—Bayard vs. Birdseye.
168—Cen. R. R. & Bank. Co. of Ga. vs. 4th Nat. Bank of N. Y. et al.
169—Wood et al. vs. Hale et al.
170—O'Brien vs. Browning.
171—Everinghim vs. Vanderbilt et al.
172—U. S. Life Ins. of N. Y. vs. Wood et al.
173—Anderson vs. Becker et al.
174—Hofer vs. Stafford et al.
175—Bowen vs. Ford et al.
176—Curtis vs. Sands et al.
177—Frost vs. Van Loom et al.
178—McBride vs. McBride et al.
179—Mariner vs. Bloss et al.
180—Sickles vs. Christianson et al.
181—People, &c., Colton vs. Ranson et al.
182—White vs. Livingston et al.
183—Francis vs. Reynolds et al.
184—Cochran vs. Johnson et al.
185—Colton vs. Morrissey.
186—Foley vs. Green, &c.
187—Atlantic Sav. Bank vs. Brewster et al.
188—Covel vs. Bliss.
189—Castner vs. O'Donoghue.
190—Burton vs. Sherman et al.
191—Johnson et al. vs. Andrews et al.
192—McNiff vs. Straut et al.
193—Anderson vs. The Mayor.
194—Weetjen vs. St. Paul & P. R. R. Co. et al.
195—Malony vs. Holmes.
196—Boyd et al. vs. Cram.
197—Rade vs. Slater.
198—Kiernan vs. Abbott et al.
199—Embury vs. Parks.
200—White vs. Livingston et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos.
384—Ford vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
2300—Man, Rec'r, &c., vs. Conklin.
3130—Obrig et al. vs. Roberts.
2098—Appleby vs. Astor Fire Ins. Co.
2600—Eddey vs. Waller.
2104—Meyer vs. Levy et al.
376—First Nat. B'k of R. vs. Rosenbaum et al.
3658—Stevens et al., &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
2570—Roberts vs. Bishop.
2345—Nat. Broadway B'k vs. Mayor, &c.
3610—Strang vs. Mayor, &c.
1602—French et al. vs. Tyler.
835—Pollon et al. vs. Leiling.
2594—Fincke vs. Burch.
210½—Dibe, Assignee, &c., vs. National Ice Co.
161—Brink et al. vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
160—Brink et al. vs. Germania Ins. Co.
1388—Brink et al. vs. Niagara Ins. Co.
1704—Brink et al. vs. Republic Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
1951—Walsh vs. Mead.
457—Bronson vs. Frothingham.
2001—Baldwin vs. Smidt.
1499—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
1213—Lowenthal vs. The Mayor, &c.
1465—Bates et al. vs. Barber et al.
1651—Allis vs. Phillipsburg Mfg. Co.
1285—Dean vs. Brennan.
1907—World Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Oohn.
1747—Covert vs. Beman, Executor.
1899—Owens vs. Cassidy.
1911—Colt vs. Golden Bronze Co.
3533—Aubery vs. Baxter.
3782—Cole vs. The Mayor, &c.
4103—Fallon vs. The Mayor, &c.
1695—Hart vs. Harriott et al.
1181½—Wilson vs. N. Y. and Troy S. B. Co. et al.
1921—De Esconaza vs. Koehler et al.
1—Latourrett vs. Clark.
1791—Holdredge vs. Webb.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Nov. 9 at 11 A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

1122—Witkowski vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
502—Harnett et al. vs. Garvey.
718—Pinet et al. vs. Kiane.
742—Wiggins vs. Continental Ins. Co.
36—Gonzales vs. N. Y. & H. RR. Co.
348—Travers vs. O'Brien.
668—Bradley vs. Narragansett Steamship Co.
714—Codling vs. Buszits.
708—Edwards vs. McCall.
634—McCount vs. D. D., E. B. & B. RR. Co.
694—Chamboret et al. vs. Cooney.
324—Bruff vs. Ward et al.
656—Koehler vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
660—Wright vs. Equitable Life Assur. Society.
686—Ross vs. Corbett.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Larremore and Daly, J. J.

71—Hill vs. Burke, impleaded, &c.
107—Schmarr, Jr., &c., vs. Ney.
109—Hammill vs. Waterman.
116—Hammerslay vs. Collins.
119—Gilroy vs. Frankenheim.
120—Soper vs. Rich.
122—Booth et al. vs. Tousey.
124—Bannon vs. Gault.
125—Hochster vs. Baruch.
126—Soelner vs. Adler.
128—Hull vs. Schuchman.
139—Dawes vs. Aaron.
35—Taylor vs. The Mayor, &c.
65—Powell et al. vs. Berthelot.
117—Kronethal et al. vs. Fritz.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
1035—Krymborg vs. O'Brien.
195—Klohr vs. O'Brien.
2019—Johnson vs. Mayor.
1711—Hayward vs. Brennan.
2174—Gillespie vs. Mayor.
2055—McClosky vs. Mayer.
1991—McGowan vs. Mayor.
369—Horstman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
782—Shaw vs. Babcock.
1189—Mooney vs. Goodheart.
1187—Ryan, Admin'r, vs. Burke.
1197—Crosby vs. Duffy.
1201—Haggerty vs. Cunningham.
954—Woodruff vs. Campbell.
2182—Reilly vs. Mayor.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
920—Hendrix vs. The Bradley W. Co.
1222—Gildersleeve vs. Deming et al.
1456—Melick et al. vs. Mendel.
386—Cameron vs. Aughiltree.
1389—Appel vs. Ebling.
507—Jarrett vs. Lucca, impleaded.
508—Krechtler versus Schwarts et al.
509—Mason et al. vs. Schwartz et al.
510—Schneider vs. Budinger et al.
513—Krudop vs. Dela Vergne.
514—McCandliss vs. Hunt.
516—Beam vs. Krooks.
517—Nelson vs. Riggins.
518—Salinger vs. Goodkind.
519—The Victor S. M. Co. vs. Blake et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
278—Hicks vs. Horton et al.
4453—Clark vs. Cleghorn.
182—Hamberger vs. Maibach.
316—Keating vs. Hall.
1217—Doench vs. Scheider.
1271—Adee et al. vs. Bannon.
1496—Channing vs. Longstreet.
1653—Raymond et al. vs. McDonnell.
946—Bernheimer et al. vs. Bender.
1275—Murphy et al. vs. Stine, impleaded.
1276—Same vs. Same.
1277—Same vs. Same.
1564—Brady vs. Dougherty.
1039—Koehler vs. Gaynor.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.
1037½—Williams vs. Sackett.
1337—Bearup vs. Wotton.
233—Batjer et al. vs. Desendorf.
1372—Clark et al. vs. Burns, impl'd.
39—Copeland vs. Finn.
1449—Rielay et al. vs. Stage.
502—Foster vs. Burr.
503—O'Brien et al. vs. Dempsey.
504—Jarrett vs. Lucca, impl'd.
1294—Colin vs. Moses et al.
1391—Junker et al. vs. Essig et al.
1409—Schlesinger vs. Kerchman et al.
234—Batjer et al. vs. Loughran.
108—Zweig vs. Cohn.
1195—Werder vs. Dorrman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

William Parker, robbery.
William Gallagher, robbery.
Cornelius Richardson, robbery.
James Griffin, grand larceny.
James Farrell and John Jones, grand larceny.
Susan Douglass, larceny from the person.
Solomon Weiner, false pretenses.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

James A. Weaver, forgery.
John Britt, rape.
James A. Heavey, felonious assault and battery.
Michael Hogan, felonious assault and battery.
Joseph Yeager, false pretenses.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Fuller vs. Hunt; case on amendments settled. The Clerk will return the case to the plaintiff's attorney, pursuant to the stipulation between the attorneys for the respective parties, &c.

Yuguanao vs. Bred; memorandum for counsel.

Sparks vs. Sparks; motion denied. Memorandum.

Phillips vs. Wicks; defendants are allowed to serve their answer on payment of $10 costs. Memorandum.

In the matter of Moore; memorandum.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of Pratt; motion denied with $10 costs, both upon the facts and upon the ground that the relation of attorney and client did not exist between the petitioner, as assignee, and the respondent.

Lockwood vs. The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company; opinion.

Vega vs. McKinley; New-York, Utica and Oswego Railroad Company, &c., vs. Cummins; First National Smelting Company vs. Absterdam; memorandums.

Reka Messentzer vs. Martin Messentzer; Referee's re[illegible]

Flanagan vs. Flanagan; motion denied.

Sage vs. Grant; the plaintiff is entitled to a receiver upon this examination, and may take an order accordingly.

Chapman vs. Barrett; motion to dismiss proceedings denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Barnard vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; memorandum for counsel.

Sloane et al. vs. Gould; motion for leave to amend denied, costs of opposing to abide event of suit.

Moorhouse et al. vs. Yeager; defendant's demurrer overruled, with leave to answer, &c., on payment of costs.

By Judge Freedman.

Stimson vs. Arnold et al.; Murray vs. Reeve et al.; orders granted.

Godeffot vs. Hazard et al.; Palmer et al. vs. The Humphreys S. H. M. Company et al.; undertakings approved.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Bruce et al. vs. Kelly; case with additional findings and refusals filed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Beck vs. The D. S. Perry A. B. Company; application denied.

Grinnell vs. Kirtland; judgment ordered.

Altman vs. Altman; application denied without prejudice.

Jackson vs. Falk; demurrer overruled with leave to answer on payment of costs.

Massei vs. Massei; reference ordered.

Frohlich vs. Altman; default opened; judgment vacated and set aside.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 48.—*The Rubber Tip Pencil Company vs. Howard et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This was an action to recover for an alleged infringement of a patent to one Blair for a rubber head for lead-pencils. The court below decided that the invention claimed was not patentable, because it consisted simply of a piece of rubber with a hole in it, (for the pencil to pass through,) and that such a thing was not patentable. It was said also that such an article could not be the subject of a patent because the elastic properties of rubber were known to all, and no person knowing this quality of rubber could be wanting in the knowledge that rubber could be made to encompass and adhere to a pencil, ink-eraser, or other article of a similar character, by making a hole in it; nor could any one be deficient in the skill requisite to make such a hole. It is here claimed that this view of the court is illiberal, and tested by established principles substantially erroneous. It is argued that it shows a want of comprehension by the court of the real scope and value of the article which, for years, have been fully appreciated by the public.

John S. Washburn for appellants, T. H. Betts for the company.

No. 50.—*State of Maryland vs. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.*—Error to the Court of Appeals of Maryland.—This was an action brought by the State to recover of the company an alleged balance due as interest on the State loan to the company of 1835, the claim being that by the act under which the loan was made the interest was to be paid in gold, and that such being the contract the Legal-tender act did not release the company from such payment and permit it to pay in currency. On the other hand the company claimed that the State was simply a stockholder of the company, and not its creditor, and that its interest, which was to be in the form of a guaranteed dividend, was to be paid in the currency paid to other stockholders; and that even if it were to be regarded as a creditor, entitled to interest, it must accept it in legal tender currency of the United States. On this basis the company claimed a large amount to be due from the State, as the difference between currency and the gold which during the war it had to purchase to pay the interest as it fell due in London. The Court of Appeals decided that the dividend or interest to be paid in that form was payable in currency, and not in gold, and reversed the judgment of the lower court, which was for the State. The case comes here for review, and the main question to be determined is, whether the contract made by the act of 1835, as accepted by the company, amounts to such an obligation to pay the State its interest as removes it from the operation of the Legal-tender act, and renders it necessary to pay in gold.

A. R. Syester, J. N. Stelle, P. F. Thomas, and S. T. Wallace for plaintiff in error; Reverdy Johnson and J. H. B. Latrobe for defendants.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 4.—The demand for Wool is steady but moderate. The stocks of Wool are becoming less every week. Medium grades are already scarce and wanted, and fine Wool will soon be in the same position. All desirable stock is therefore held with considerable firmness, and it is only the depressed state of the goods market that interferes with an upward movement in price. The production of goods has been so much reduced that manufacturers may soon be able to have more control over prices. Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been selling at 50c.@57c. for X, XX, and XXX, mostly selections at 50c.@53c.; Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces at 49c.@52c.; Combing and Delaine selections at 57c.@62c., and Super and X Pulled at 40c.@55c. ⅌ lb. In California Wool the sales have been at 38c.@42c. for Spring, and 21c.@26c. for Fall, and the latter meets with slow sale, on account of the poor condition of the lots offering.

A FASTING GIRL.

The German papers have for some months been discussing the case of Louise Lateau, the fasting girl, who has been declared to possess miraculous gifts by a number of the Roman Catholic newspapers. A correspondent, writing from Jena, gives the following information about her: "At the meeting of German naturalists and physicians recently held in Breslau, Prof. Virchow delivered a speech on a subject which has made no small sensation in many parts of Germany. Some three years ago a book appeared entitled *Louise Lateau, sa Vie, ses Extases, et ses Stigmates.* Not much notice was at first taken of it. This year, however, a pamphlet was published by Prof. Rohling, of the Academy in Münster, entitled *Louise Lateau, die Stigmatisirte von Bois d'Haine.* The work has reached its ninth edition, and 50,000 copies have passed into circulation. It states that the young woman to which it refers was born in Bois d'Haine, in the diocese of Fournais, a Walloon district of Belgium. In her childhood she suffered much from illness, and showed extraordinary zeal in the performance of her religious duties. In 1866 she became subject to ecstasies, of which we shall afterward speak, and two years later, on the 21st of April, 1868, on a Friday, just at the time when she had completed her novitiate in the third Order of Saint Francis of Assisi, stigmata—that is to say, marks representing the wounds of Christ—made their appearance on her body. They were "received by her just similar as signs were by Saint Francis and other saints. They first appeared as red places on the skin, out of which afterward blood issued. On the first Friday there were bleedings (Blutungen) on her left side; the following Friday there were similar bleedings from her feet and from her hands. Eventually, on the 25th of September, spots appeared on her brow which one could recognize as decidedly similar to those a crown of thorns would produce. We have stated that she had become subject to ecstasies, generally occurring on Fridays, and these still continue. While under these influences she loses all sensibility for the outer world. It is stated that she cannot even feel electric shocks. She has extraordinary visions. More recently she has found sleep and food unnecessary to existence, and we are informed that for the last three years she has only eaten a wafer daily and drunk two spoonfuls of water weekly. During all this time she has never slept.' Such are the facts which have been gravely recorded in the pamphlet, and the fact that it is written by 'a professor,' who declares himself unable to explain the phenomenon, has brought the story under the notice of a class of persons who are not likely to attach importance to contemporary miracles. Prof. Rohling did not feel satisfied with the success of his pamphlet. He wrote to Prof. Virchow as to a great physiologist, to ask him his opinion about this very remarkable phenomena. In his letter he remarked that the Catholic Apologetics lay down the principle that a phenomenon may only thus be treated as a miracle when science has proved unable to explain it according to fixed incontrovertible laws. The *Germania*, a leading paper of the extreme Roman Catholic party, is so convinced that a miracle has occurred that it also appeals to Prof. Virchow. It asks him why he does not make the phenomena the subject of careful study, and tells him he would find an occupation in the examination of this case as likely to promote the interests of science as anything he could do in Sweden or Norway; referring, no doubt, to his presence at an archæological congress at Stockholm. This, however, is not Prof. Virchow's opinion. He treats the case as one of a class familiar to him. He does not think it would be of so much service to science as the *Germania* believes to visit Bois d'Haine. He has been sixteen or seventeen years physician to the department for sick prisoners at Berlin, and knows very many kinds of simulation. One case has come under his notice of ceasing to take nourishment, in which the whole supply of food was consumed in an extraordinary manner. 'It has given him,' he says, 'the greatest trouble, even perfectly organized as his hospital is, to trace out the tricks and shifts to which such persons as Louise Lateau resort.' Still, despite all the annoyance likely to result, he said he would not object to receive the girl into his establishment, and that he would look carefully into her case, which he admits has become of serious importance, now that the colportage is still carrying thousands of pamphlets on the subject into every village of the Rhine, and a great part of the country is in a ferment about it."

AN INVOLUNTARY PICKPOCKET.

In going out with the crowd at the close of a performance in the theatre in Wheeling, W. Va., recently, Mr. John Dunlap, a book-keeper at the *Register* office, was jostled against by a gentleman with whom he was unacquainted. Mr. Dunlap carried his overcoat upon his left arm, and it was against this arm that the stranger had been pushed by the crowd. As they passed out, John noticed that the watch-chain of the strange gentleman was broken, and hung from his vest. Upon arriving home he hung his overcoat up and had no occasion to use it again until two days afterward. Then, upon taking it down, he was astonished to find hanging from a button a silver watch to which a broken chain was attached. He remembered the incident at the theatre, advertised the fact, and the owner recovered his property.

WHY HE WAS DEFEATED.

A paper in Peoria, Ill., has the following story to tell at the expense of a railroad official: "We had the pleasure of meeting on 'Change, yesterday, Mr. A. C. Bryant, of Indianapolis. Mr. Bryant settled in one of the Southern States after the war as a carpet-bagger, and obtaining a nomination, made a run for Congress. As paper and printing presses were scarce there, in those days, the story is told that the darkies had to use shingles for tickets, and on election day a load of shingles was being hauled to the polls for that purpose, but in crossing the river the load was upset and the shingles lost. As a consequence the colored folks were unable to vote and to this untoward accident Mr. Bryant charges his defeat."

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—CUP MANNERING—Miss Charlotte Cushman, Mr. George Vandenhoff.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM—Mr. Louis James, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE HUNCHBACK—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. Frederick Robinson.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, (Opera Bouffe)—Miss Emily Soldene and company.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—AIDA, (Italian Opera)—Miss Heilbron, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Carpi.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Aimaly brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet.

BOWERY THEATRE.—SCOUTS OF THE PLAINS—SOLDIER'S PAYDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—MISCELLANEOUS. Afternoon and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO CONCALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

STEINWAY HALL.—PERSONATIONS AND SONGS by Mr. Frederick Maccabe.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one Post Office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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New-York City.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

We shall print in THE TIMES *of* SUNDAY NEXT *a new and original story, written expressly for this paper by* Mr. WILKIE COLLINS, *author of "No Name," "The Woman in White," and many other well-known and popular novels. It is entitled "A Sane Madman," and will be found to be one of the most interesting stories that the distinguished novelist ever wrote.*

The majority which the Democrats will have in the next House of Representatives will evidently be a strong one, and one which will require better leadership than the party is likely to afford. Of the Representatives chosen in the late elections 167 are Democrats and Liberals who have acted with the Democrats; one Mr. BANKS, is a Liberal who is ambitious and uncertain; 106 are Republicans, and one, Mr. CRITTENDEN, of this State, a Republican indorsed by Democrats, but receiving nearly if not quite a majority of the Republican votes of his district. There are yet to be elected 17 Representatives, of whom 13 are now Republicans and 4 Democrats. Supposing no changes to take place in these, we shall have, according to present advices, a straight Democratic majority of at least fifty-two. In the Senate there will be a loss of one, BROWNLOW, and possibly one in Louisiana. The Democrats have a working majority on joint ballot in the New-York Legislature of at least eight and perhaps more, and it is not likely that FENTON'S friends will hold the balance of power, or that he will stand any chance to be re-elected.

In every Senate district but one, and on the ticket for Aldermen at Large, the Republicans owe their representation in the Board of Aldermen to the minority clauses of the charter. Messrs. VANCE, KUHNE, J. ROBINSON, MORRIS, DEANE, Jr., SOUTHWORTH, HOWLAND, and SIMONSON, are the eight Republican Aldermen elected out of the twenty-two of which the board is composed. Alderman MORRIS is the only Republican candidate who has been elected independently of the provision for minority representation, so that the dog-ordinance has evidently not diminished the great personal popularity of Mr. MORRIS. The election of ex-Judge HOWLAND is a genuine gain to the cause of good government and of a higher tone of public service, just as the few thousands by which MAGNUS GROSS runs behind his ticket show that there is a small proportion of Tammany Democrats disposed to rebuke political trimming and time-serving. The eight Republicans can deprive the Democrats of the two-thirds vote on questions

system in public works and supplies, and it is to be hoped that they will use this advantage to the public benefit.

The fate of the constitutional amendments is still in doubt. It is tolerably certain that all the amendments aimed against traffic in votes on the part of either electors or legislators have been defeated. It is also to be feared that the amendment has been defeated which requires the Governor to sign all bills approved by him within thirty days after the adjournment of the Legislature, instead of reserving his decision for six months if he chooses. It is possible, however, that the amendments to Article III.—increasing the pay of legislators and prohibiting certain kinds of special legislation—have been passed. It is also barely possible that the Democratic managers have spared the amendment to Article VII. directed against the abuses of the Canal contract system and the alienation of the Sinking Funds. It is a very suggestive fact that they have bent all their energies to defeat the temporary disfranchisement of people convicted of buying or selling votes, the raising of legislative bribery to the rank of a felony, and the prohibition against lending the credit of the State to private undertakings.

The editorial *Chadband* of the *World* forgot to exhort his notoriously-devout Democratic audience to render thanks for that incident of yesterday's "crowning mercy," the shooting of poor MCKENNA, the too-faithful defender of Ex-Sheriff O'BRIEN. It was, perhaps, appropriate enough that the coming reign of the Democracy in New-York should be heralded by the illegal release of a politician accused of murder, and that a new encouragement should be given to crime in this City by the discovery that partisan Coroners may be very effectually used to defeat the course of justice. Coroner CROKER has not yet been arrested, and we suppose he will quietly await the result of an inquest, conducted by his friend WOLTMAN and a judiciously-selected jury, before making up his mind whether or not he will appear to answer for the crime with which he is charged. Meanwhile, we have fresh reason for being thankful for the existence of a Republican District Attorney in the announcement that Mr. PHELPS will, at the earliest possible opportunity, present the case of WOLTMAN to the Grand Jury.

Among the few doubtful Assembly districts which the Democrats did not recapture on Tuesday is the First District of Queens County. After a very hard fight Hon. L. BRADFORD PRINCE has been re-elected by over 700 majority. As his Democratic opponent, Mr. TOWNSEND, was personally an irreproachable man and in every sense a strong candidate, and as the Senatorial election caused party lines in the district to be drawn with unusual strictness, the result is a striking recognition of the value placed upon faithful and single-minded public service.

The latest estimates give the Democrats sixteen majority in the State Assembly. Unless the Democratic delegation turns out to be an unusually unscrupulous set of men, the smallness of their working majority ought to prevent any very scandalous measures from getting through the lower house. It will always be possible for a compact band of Assemblymen of intelligence and honesty to block corrupt legislation and to disappoint the lobby of the abundant harvest upon which they are doubtless already calculating. The City of New-York has, moreover, a reasonably good chance of being allowed to enjoy its government as at present organized for another year at least. Any partisan advantage which the Democrats may seek to gain by reorganizing our local departments will be prevented by the Republican majority in the Senate. On the whole, the prospects ought to be good for a short session and a light legislative record.

An interesting letter which we publish this morning from our correspondent in Alabama gives much information about the poverty and depression existing in many sections of that State. The ruinous nature of the present system of purchasing plantation supplies is amply discussed, and the laziness of a large class of whites and the thievish proclivities of the negroes are set forth in their true colors.

The result of the contest between GREEN and CHAMBERLAIN, for the Governorship of South Carolina, seems as yet undecided. Few returns have been received, but the indications are that CHAMBERLAIN has been elected. Charleston, however, gives GREEN, the candidate of the Independents and Conservatives, a handsome majority. Gov. MOSES has been elected to the Lower House of the Legislature. SMALLS, a colored Republican, is elected to Congress from the Fifth District, the fusion candidate, MACKEY, from the Second, and Gen. KERSHAW appears likely to be successful in the Fourth.

THE REPUBLICAN DEFEAT.

We have not sought to disguise the fact that the Republican Party has been itself partly the cause of the defeats which have overtaken it. A great party can only remain powerful by adapting itself to the changing currents of events, and by wisely studying the tone of popular thought and opinion. During the last two years the Republican Party has been falling more and more away from the people, instead of drawing nearer to them. So far as the censure which the people have now pronounced upon it is just, it ought to be received in a good spirit, and with an earnest desire to avoid all occasion for similar rebukes in the future. But, unfortunately, when popular prejudices are once aroused, they seldom are confined by the limits of justice; and this is one reason among many others why it is prudent on the part of statesmen and leaders not to run any risk of stirring up those prejudices. The public, when it is exasperated, will strike down the good with the bad, will punish without cause, and will even injure their own interests. All these things have happened in the recent elections.

For instance, precisely the same penalty has been visited upon the heads of Gen. DIX and Mr. BUTLER. Yet no man in the country less deserved harsh or ungrateful treatment than Gen. DIX. He not even his enemies could find a just ground of complaint. Any decent Democrat will admit that he has done his duty faithfully. Why, then, should the State have been deprived of the benefit of his services? He is a much safer man than Mr. TILDEN, even leaving out of account the wretched gang which stands at Mr. TILDEN'S back. We have tried him and know what he is. The only reason given for rejecting Gov. DIX is that the people are for the moment tired of the Republican Party. But they could have kept DIX while still manifesting their displeasure with the party. As for the deliberate restoration to power of the Tammany Ring in this City, with JOHN KELLY and MORRISSEY in the places of TWEED and SWEENY, it is hard to think or write of such an occurrence with that respect for popular opinion which ought always to be preserved—if possible. A greater discouragement to the cause of good government has never been seen in this generation. The effects of such a step will be visible for years to come in all our public affairs in this State. Even "JIMMY" HAYES was rejected, not because he had been a confederate of thieves, but because the other candidate for the office happened to be more popular with the Irish.

The Republican Party has been punished in this City because it has been too economical and too honest. It has been weighed down with the debts of its Democratic predecessors, and it has not been allowed time to settle those debts and carry out a policy of its own. It must also be admitted that Mayor HAVEMEYER'S stupendous follies have disgusted the people, and made every sensible man half ashamed to use the very word "reform." We owe the utter and ruinous collapse of the reform movement very largely to HAVEMEYER. But it is not the less deplorable to see the people of this great City rushing into the arms of JOHN MORRISSEY and KELLY. At the very moment the people were voting for these men, KELLY was making himself the sole administrator of laws in this City, and ordering Coroners and Justices to do his bidding, just as JIM FISK used to issue commands to his corrupt Judges. That the people of New-York should openly and voluntarily revive the scandalous system which prevailed here for so long a period previous to 1871-72, is a phenomenon which will necessarily attract much attention throughout the civilized world, and for which it would be hard to find an explanation complimentary to the voters themselves.

Again, the Republican Party has been struck at because of the "hard times." This also we cannot but consider a most unjust and unmerited blow. The party was not the cause of the hard times, and it could not bring prosperous times in their place. But if anybody supposes that we have now done with hard times just because the Democrats have been elected to power, he will find himself woefully mistaken. Already, as we deeply regret to notice, the tendency of all prices in the financial markets is downward. We would much rather see it the other way, for the business of the country cannot afford to be subjected to further disturbance. But we must record facts, and our commercial readers know too well that the tendency of the Democratic victories on Tuesday is not favorable to trade. There is nothing in the triumph of Mr. TILDEN and Tammany that can conjure away the effects of a financial pressure which was the direct result of a long and exhausting war.

So far as the verdict of Tuesday was just, there is nothing to be said against it. The people will themselves be among the first to recognize in what respects it was unjust. They have dismissed some faithful servants, and put some very questionable ones in their places. All that can now be done by the Republican Party is to carry out energetic reforms within itself, and to work harmoniously with a view to the recovery of something like its old place in the nation. We may fairly conclude that the bugbear of "third-termism" is forever disposed of, and that Republicans will be judged by their own acts, and not by the intentions which their opponents impute to them. With a spirit of greater humility and tolerance for the opinions of others on the part of our leaders, and with the abandonment of the foolish theory that a subsidized paper here and there can "make public opinion," the party may in the end be much healthier for the misfortune which has overtaken it. Tonics may sometimes be bitter, but that does not prevent them doing good. The present outburst of public temper has doubtless been a great blow to the party; but should it recur, and result in the complete victory of the Democrats in 1876, the whole people would ultimately have abundant cause to regret that they did not temper vengeance with justice.

EXIT BUTLER.

Nowhere was the news of the downfall of Butlerism received with more joyous demonstrations than in the Congressional district so long represented by BUTLER himself. The General had doubtless perceived, for some days before the election, a singular lack of enthusiasm whenever he reappeared before those who had once welcomed him with stormiest applause. The shadows of coming events seemed to have cast a gloom upon the tempers of the bluff fishermen of Gloucester and Marblehead, and Salem was cold and indifferent. Possibly the redoubtable statesman, in the serenity of his mistaken confidence, fancied that the grimness and reservation manifested were born of determination to win the fight for him; he did not for a moment imagine that they sprang from motives of disgust. He felt assured that whatever misfortunes might overwhelm all other candidates, he, at least, would be elevated once more to the Congressional pedestal, from whose secure height he has so long defied and scorned the moral sentiment of the American people. Busy with a thousand plans for the future abasement of all who have dared to do battle against him, and with the most villainous abuse of the courageous citizens of his own district who dared to tell him what they thought of him, his defeat found him unprepared for a reverse, and sent him staggering under discomfiture such as rarely overtakes a beaten candidate.

Some of the General's last and fiercest battles of the campaign were fought in Gloucester, (the home of the successful adversary of Salem, CHARLES P. THOMPSON, who will take BUTLER'S place in Congress, was a war Democrat, and is an upright and liberal man. He therefore drew around him, as soon as it was apparent that he was a prominent opponent to BUTLER, large numbers of independent voters, who felt that they could at least rely upon him to indulge in none of the shameless trading of which BUTLER has so long been guilty. That ordinarily amiable centenarian, the Salem *Gazette*, accorded Mr. THOMPSON a vigorous support, and was, therefore, made the subject of BUTLER'S special censure. Indeed the temper of this truly good statesman, who was anxious to return to Congress only that he might save the South, prevent the payment of "sixty millions' worth of rebel claims now pending before the United States Court," and operate generally as a political benefactor, was unduly sharpened by the array of disagreeable facts which the *Gazette* served up against him; and he proceeded in the vehemence of his wrath to make statements not wholly within the bounds of veracity. Unable to understand that a journal might oppose him on other grounds than those of self-interest, he asserted, with an air of offended dignity, that the editor of the Salem *Gazette* desired to have the Post Office taken away from a soldier to whom BUTLER had given it. "And because," added this truthful politician, "I refused, the editor and his paper have hounded me ever since." The *Gazette* editor was not long in disproving this statement, and in characterizing it as a "downright fabrication." He proved that the paper had consistently opposed the Congressional bully when he first came into the district, and many months before he was in a position to bestow office upon anybody.

The audacity, the wanton disregard for truth in the treatment of antagonists, and the towering self-conceit for which BUTLER has long been distinguished were never more conspicuously displayed than in his last campaign through his own district. Not even in his famous journeys up and down Massachusetts when he was endeavoring to dragoon the unwilling voters into making him Governor of the State, did he exhibit such startling self-confidence, such utter inability to comprehend the real reasons for objection to his candidacy. He misrepresented and maligned with a facility and an air of unconscious innocence which appalled the hearer. He extolled his own record with a vulgarity and lack of decent modesty which were once alluded to by his admirers as evidences of frankness and courage, but which are now so well understood that in his latest speeches they excited little save a feeling of mild contempt. Worsted in his last fight; convicted of making charges which were transparently false by that power of the press which he affected most to despise, and foiled in his schemes of misrepresentation in the very district which he claimed to carry in his pocket, he makes his exit from the political stage in sorry plight. "Essex," which has long borne, with too tame a silence, the unenviable name of "BUTLER'S district," has at last emancipated herself, and there was not an honest and liberal minded Republican in Massachusetts on Tuesday evening who was not sincerely gratified. Even if the Democrat whom the voters of the Essex District have elected were bitter, vindictive, and impractical, rather than generous and liberal in his sentiments, he could not possibly do more harm to the politics of the country than BUTLER has done.

CITY FASCINATION.

PAUL FEVAL once wrote very charmingly about the fascinations of a great city, and the deadly harm which they inflict upon thousands of innocent souls by the strange grip which they get upon them. Nowhere is this more strikingly illustrated than in this great cosmopolitan town, where the poor and forlorn of every clime under heaven come yearly, and where many are annually lost. Out of the hundreds of thousands of emigrants who pour through New-York, there is a certain per cent. held by the dire fascination of the metropolis. Some charitable gentlemen, familiar with the statistics of immigration, once proposed to themselves to devote a good share of their time during the long and hard Winters to carefully investigating cases of want among the newly-arrived immigrants. After numerous visits to out-of-the-way garrets, and hitherto almost unheard of streets, they came to the conclusion that the class of persons who remained here without any visible means of support could not be benefited by their kindly charity. Almost without exception the charm of the City had overcome these unfortunate persons, who, rather than to go West or South and dig for their living, preferred to remain in the cold, inhospitable town, with starvation at their doors.

New-York annually receives great numbers of small artisans and very well educated professional men from the larger European capitals. Many start from home for Western cities and towns, where they are promised work, and where they have friends. But once over-sea, the charmed circle of New-York seems to have for them impassable barriers, and so they linger. Doubtless each one has his petty ambition, and fancies that he shall make a name in the great city. So he goes the rounds; he gives music lessons, or indulges in a hundred polite and pleasant little employments, if he be liberally educated. But the chief curse of these methods of gaining livelihood is that they encourage the poor foreigners for the first three months, and then drop them suddenly into a hopeless "slough of despond," where the stoutest and gayest of hearts must falter. Men and women who have only some small trade, and who arrive in New-York and remain here during the Winter, often find encouragement and work at first, but speedily meet with reverses like the better educated. For New-York's demand for labor is not exhaustless. The wonder is that these people do not learn sooner that an overcrowded metropolis in Midwinter is a dangerous place wherein to risk their petty fortunes; that they run quite as much risk of starving as they possibly could were they beginners on the new and rough lands of frontier States. But the fact that they do not learn this is palpable, and they need special instruction in the doctrine of demand and supply before the town is a real danger to them.

It would be unjust to these people, who constitute only a very small portion of the vast numbers of immigrants which New-York annually distributes to the country, to say that they manifest a dependent spirit. None are more independent than they are, none more willing to work long and hard. Their only error consists in their persistence in demanding work where none is to be had, and in spending all their money in waiting for labor and wages to come to them, instead of investing it in going where both wages and work are to be had. But thousands will tell you that it would be worse to them than the meanest poverty to banish them from the City, with its busy whir of human life, its excitements, its glare, and its convenience, into some untilled plain where they must with sharp effort wrench a living from nature's strong yet friendly grasp. To them the meanest street in an obscure quarter, with its unromantic vista of unclean pavements, tilted carts, groggeries, and uncouth crowds, is pleasanter than the odorous plains or the rich valleys of the virgin country. If charity is offered to these people on condition that they leave the City and seek good homes in places remote from bustle and crowds, they will firmly refuse it. They know that they will probably be able to get something to eat, at least now and then, in the city, and they prefer that to good food every day on the prairie.

It would be a positive kindness to hundreds of squalid and degraded families in this City to remove them bodily from the tumble-down, unhealthy rookeries in which they drag out a miserable existence, and pack them off to cheap and comfortable homes in new lands. But these people would resist such an attempt to the death, if it were possible to make it. The same fascination that exercises its influence on those who have newly arrived, and who are courageously trying the experiment of securing work where there is none, keeps thousands here who have tried that experiment for years, and who have long ago discovered the truth. It is probable that they would never reconcile themselves to any other life than that of the blind-alley and the tenement-house, redolent of foul vapors. They always turn a cold shoulder to the emigration agent, and it is in vain that he draws glowing pictures of the golden harvests of the West, and the delicious climates far away. One might almost imagine that, after hearing his rhapsodies, they go back to their misery, in the comfortless quarters where they vegetate, with serene content, and profounder determination than before not to change.

SATANTA.

There are Indians and Indians. Frontiersmen, as a rule, are too apt to have but one theory on the subject of the noble red man, and they sum it up in two phrases: "Injun is pizen," and "The proper reservation for the savage is six feet below the soil." But we fancy that most persons who do not come into either daily or occasional contact with the red-skin, and who are never shocked by the erratic impulses of his impetuous nature, are willing enough to separate the race into two categories, good and bad, just as the pale-faces are divided. We have recently been called upon for a tribute of admiration to "Osage Joe," who has taken pains to inform the Indian Commissioner that he henceforth proposes to cultivate the arts of peace, and to instruct his followers in them. The pacific expressions of this bronze-colored JOSEPH incline impartial observers to believe that he is a good Indian—such as we read of in the romances of our youth, and religiously accepted as the prevailing type until the progress of the railroad disclosed the tribes in their non-picturesque squalor and unpoetic thievery. "Osage JOE" will certainly be able to make his good conduct counterbalance many of the iniquities which the unrepentant of his race still perpetrate, and which they seem likely to cleave to until the whole Indian family is extinct. The amiable Osage needs, however, to be very good indeed to atone for the recent conduct of the Kiowas and their chief, SATANTA, who has just been brought in chains to Fort Sill in the Indian Territory.

We suppose SATANTA will pass for a pretty fair type of the "bad Indian." He has certainly consummated some atrocious villainies. Yet it is impossible not to admire the implacable hostility, the unbending scorn, and the almost Olympian majesty of this uncompromising savage, whose proud spirit has not been broken by the manacles and the degradation of a long captivity in a Texas penitentiary. Child of the mighty plains of the South-west, one of nature's noblest products; an accomplished chieftain, with a demeanor as polished as an ambassador's, and a form as symmetrical as a Grecian statue; with a pride as deep as his hate, and a hate as strong as his sinews of steel, there is a magnificence in his scorn and a rude poetry in his every action which render his career a fascinating study. There is no touch or hint of the decadence of the Indian in this Kiowa leader. He is of the old impressive school; his dignity and repose, his graceful courage, are worthy of the time when the Franciscans tried in vain to convert his ancestors, and when the friars themselves confessed that the savages were as superb as the demigods in their calm and impenetrable manner, their feats of arms, and their powers of endurance. But inasmuch as SATANTA has been at his old vindictive tricks once more, and as he is a constant menace to the white man when at large, it is probable that he will be remanded to the jail from which he has not long been absent, and the world will henceforth lose sight of him.

When he was sent back to his people, it was hoped that he would teach them in future to live at peace with the white man; but he had no sooner left the jail than he began to plot fresh murder and strategy, and as soon as his foot was once more on his native heath he led his warriors against the pale-faces. Wherefore a want of confidence in SATANTA pervades the military headquarters, and there will probably be little sympathy expended on him.

SATANTA belongs to that class of Indians who can never forgive the white man for his invasion of their soil. He looks upon the white as his natural enemy, and doubtless wonders at the clemency which induces the Government to spare his life, or why the braves of Gen. DAVIDSON'S command do once more within the scope of their vengeance. There is something pathetic in the unbounded confidence which this royal savage has in the justness of his cause; neither laws, nor chains, nor humiliation break his haughty spirit. In the prison where he was so long confined he sat quietly for days with arms folded across his massive breast, refusing to share in the labor which was compulsory for the other prisoners. Failure and misfortune did not bow him then, nor will they now. In his own mind he is the unfortunate monarch whose enemies, with violence, have stolen away his domain; and he counts it a high duty to break his plighted faith with them, to give them no rest whenever he can vex them, and to submit with fortitude to their punishment when he is caught. Nothing will ever convert him; he is deaf to expediency, dumb save to utter mockeries or to give promises which he intends to break, blind to reason and to the fallacy of a future hostile policy. If left at liberty he will be like a raging whirlwind of destruction; he will be content with nothing but war. Yet it seems pitiful to cage so fine a savage among a herd of vulgar criminals in a penitentiary.

VESSELS OF WAR.

Never before was the whole subject of marine warfare in such a muddle as it is now. When LOUIS NAPOLEON launched the *Gloire*, fifteen years ago, he opened a discussion which seems never likely to come to an end. The European navies had settled down to what they supposed was a sort of "hard-pan." After more than a decade of talk and experiment they had finally got the screw fairly introduced, and the batteries were generally equipped with shell-guns. The destruction of the Turkish fleet at Sinope by the Russian shell-guns and time-fuses, in the early part of the Crimean war, sent a shudder through the naval circles of Europe. The alarm was as to the then existing power of naval batteries. If the small shell-guns of the Russian fleet did such swift execution, what would be likely to happen if ten-inch shells were fired into one another's vessels? One or both of the antagonists must forthwith be sent to destruction. The standard authority on naval gunnery referred with horror to the awful power of this tremendous missile. It was this fearful anticipation, as much as the launching of the *Gloire*, that gave birth to the iron-clad era. That these anticipations were entirely justifiable the fearful carnage which the shells of the *Merrimac* in a few minutes inflicted on the *Cumberland* and *Congress* is abundant proof.

It was at this time, in 1861, that the *Monitor* made its appearance. England had already begun her iron-clad navy, and had launched the *Warrior*, the *Black Prince*, the *Defense*, and another. The French had built a companion to the *Gloire*. The fight between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* changed the whole aspect of things. Foreign powers saw that wooden ships had no show against shell-guns in shot-proof vessels, and that we had been able to build within a hundred days a ship that solved the iron-clad problem, and was capable of sinking any French or English wooden ship that might come against it. The fact, too, was apparent that a few months would give us a fleet of just such vessels. And in a few months we had the fleet. But we have made no attempt since the war to compete in iron-clad construction with England and France or any of the European powers. We have practically ceased to place reliance on guns for the defense of our harbors. Our course now is plain. It is to attack an enemy below the water-line—abandoning all devious attempts to overcome his armored sides—and thus to neutralize whatever advantage he may have obtained by colossal expenditure on iron-clads.

The fact that attack below the water-line by subaqueous weapons is destined to utterly revolutionize naval warfare would seem to be too plain to require labored demonstration; but undoubtedly another great war will be needed to convince naval authorities of it. England, France, Germany, and Russia vie with each other to produce an iron-clad absolutely impregnable to existing artillery. England has just put the monitor *Inflexible* on the stocks. She is to have twenty-four inches of armor on her turret, and is to carry guns firing shot weighing 1,600 pounds. Russia has launched the *Peter the Great*, and Germany follows with her *Frederick the Great*. Meanwhile, the naval writers of Europe are filling newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets with discussions and controversies as to the general character and powers of iron-clads, and, strangely enough, naval officers are preparing elaborate treatises on naval tactics for the disposition of these monsters, as if they were to be handled and manœuvred as VON MOLTKE could an army corps on a smooth plain. Inasmuch as a few hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine, or some other of the modern explosives, fired in contact with their unarmored sides below the water, would send the strongest of these naval giants to Davy Jones' locker before even the simplest of "naval tactics" could be put into operation, we must regard the work of these industrious tacticians as thrown away.

The inability of the naval specialists to appreciate the situation, and the consequent muddle that exists throughout Europe as to models of vessels, the character of armor, the purposes to which naval vessels may be put, and the methods of naval warfare, are indications of the coming revolution. To show the extreme to which they go, we find little kingdoms like Sweden and Norway building an insignificant number of broadside iron-clads, thus feebly following in the wake of Russia and Germany. Of course, these vessels are of no use to such a power for offensive purposes, and as for defensive purposes they are worthless, and their whole construction is simply a frivolous waste of money, prompted by vanity and a foolish attempt at rivalry. It is hard for the naval minds to understand that the old ideas of naval power are fast approaching an end. A clear observer, informed as to the situation, must recognize the fact that twenty-five years from now a navy will exist only as a means of defense for the great nations. The vast sums that are spent every year in maintaining and increasing the navies of Europe on their present system may, therefore, be regarded as practically thrown away. The comparatively inexpensive submarine monster, applied to defensive uses, will neu-

on enormous naval constructions.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Mignon" was performed at the Academy of Music last evening. Its representation attracted an audience that filled the house to overflowing, and passed off with the wonted smoothness. We do not, however, place Mlle. Albani's personation of *Mignon* on a plane with her previous efforts. The *savageries* of the character is scarcely in accord with the prima donna's sunny face and disposition, and, from a lyric standpoint, the strained melodies of Thomas exact more affectation of delivery than is to be reckoned against Mlle. Albani, and derive only slight benefit from her fine voice and broad phrasing. This does not imply that Mlle. Albani does not act the part well or sing the music with skill and taste; it simply means that *Mignon* is less suited to the lady than *Gilda* or *Amina*, both of which personages, it should be added, make much heavier demands upon their interpreters. In spite of the fact, there was hearty applause for the artist throughout the entertainment, and the *styrienne* was selected from the best known numbers of the score for repetition, while the duet "Leggiadre rondinelle" narrowly escaped a second rehearsal. The pretty romance—"Ahi, non credevi tu"—although recited without marked expressiveness and with an excess of action by Signor De Bassini—was also encored, and so was the polonaise, from the difficulties of which Mlle. Heilbron did not for a minute shrink. Signor Fiorini was *Lotario*, and, as heretofore, the subsidiary rôles of *Laerte* and *Federico* were filled respectively by Signor Scolara and Miss Cary. "Mignon," having drawn so large an assemblage as that which graced the Academy last night, has most judiciously been pitched upon for rehearsal to-morrow.

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The public rehearsal for Mr. Thomas' first symphony concert, to take place Saturday, may be attended this afternoon. The programme includes the symphony called "Harold in Italy," by Berlioz, a new piano concerto by Grieg to be played by Herr Boscovitz and the orchestra, and the "Eroica" symphony.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mrs. Cowley's comedy, "The Belle's Stratagem," was played last evening at Mr. Daly's pleasant house, with a good cast and an excellent stage setting. Mr. Daly inclines a good deal toward novelty of arrangement in the production of the plays which are given to the public at his theatre, and in this matter he is usually successful. If it were not for the introduction of a front scene for a few minutes, in three of the acts, the arrangement of "The Belle's Stratagem" might be said to be after the plan of "The School for Scandal" as recited at the Fifth Avenue, insomuch as the matter of each act, with the trifling exception mentioned, is confined to a single scene. The audience last night was a fair one in point of numbers, and the play was received with evident favor. "The Belle's Stratagem" has many features common to the most famous comedies of that particular order to which we are accustomed to apply the epithet "standard." It reflects a similar state of society, portrays the same freedom of manners, airs the same gallantries, and the same laxity of morals, bandies the same wit and fashionable gossip, aims its shafts at kindred foibles, provides the like complications, and makes its virtuous people condemn the vicious habits of society which they apprehend will work to their own detriment, in the same unctuous terms. It does not differ much from "The School for Scandal" in kind, but in degree the distinction is more wide. Its general structure is more crude, the details of its texture are weaker, it has not the same robust strength, its sarcasm is less incisive, and its wit does not flash so often, and like an inferior gem, it has not so bright a lustre. Still is there a good deal of pleasantry in "The Belle's Stratagem," and much plot and counter-plot, of a light sort, no doubt, but still infinitely amusing. Last evening's representation was exceedingly creditable. Unquestionably every actor who suddenly finds himself in tights and ruffles, an exuberance of laces, and a costume of a generally antiquated pattern, cannot be expected to be thoroughly at ease, and every member of Mr. Daly's well-trained company is not free from a little *gaucherie*. The general result, however, was quite satisfactory. Mr. Louis James, as *Doricourt*, played the part in a manly fashion, such as is more calculated to avert criticism than to come thoroughly uncathed through too close a scrutiny. Mr. Davidge, Mr. Parkes, and Mr. Ringgold gave efficient aid, and Mr. James Lewis was as eccentrically amusing as usual. Miss Fanny Davenport filled the rôle of *Letitia Hardy*. Her performance was clever and vivacious, and was kept up with unflagging spirit. At that particular stage of proceedings when she assumes the character of a young damsel of the school girl type, who carries a skipping-rope, eats apples, propounds conundrums, sings songs, and plays tricks upon her lover, there was a pleasant mingling of archness and *naïveté* which at once caught the favor of the audience and set off the boisterous side of the brief assumption. Miss Jewett, as *Lady Touchwood*, was as polished and as elegant as if she were in some rôle of classical import, but at the same time her portraiture was not without modern warmth and color. Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Alice Grey, and Miss Lizzie Griffiths were also among the ladies in the cast. In the fourth act, in which a masquerade is presented, a saraband, of the customary stately form, is introduced. "The Belle's Stratagem" will be presented during the remaining evenings of the week, and at the matinée on Saturday.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.

The reopening of the Roman Hippodrome was noticed by us on the morning succeeding that event, but want of space forbade an extended mention of the details and novelties. We can now briefly refer to the improvements effected by the management. In the first place the vast amphitheatre has been redecorated and refitted on both sides, and the track and arena are in better condition than they were in the Spring. The surface of the former has been leveled so as to prevent the recurrence of accidents to equestriennes, so frequent formerly, and the whole is covered with a softer and better soil. The corridors and stables have been improved and are warmed by furnaces; additions have been made to the menagerie. These are some of the most important alterations noticeable. There are many others, such as new outfits, trappings, and uniforms for animals and performers, which render the pageants at Barnum's very effective. The programme comprises, as before, flat races by ladies and jockeys on swift steeds, and chariot contests; Mlle. Victoria propels her velocipede on the high wire; there are elephant and camel running matches, and the Japanese athletes perform as they did last season. Besides, there are exciting representations of incidents in Indian life—buffalo hunting, preparing a camp, the capture and punishment of a white prisoner and a snow-shoe race by Canadian Indians, a hurdle race by Mexican Indians, and "a chase for a wife." This last incident is really very spirited, and is largely figured in by Miss Maud Oswald and the celebrated Mexican rider, Signor Leon. The lady personates a chief's daughter, who is placed on a swift horse and pursued by her suitors, mounted on their own steeds. According to the Indian custom, she becomes the wife of him who catches her. The pursuit is quite animated, and affords the lady and gentleman fine opportunities for a display of their skill. The remainder of the show is equally entertaining, and the Hippodrome this season bids fair to increase its hold on popular favor by giving to the public a performance totally devoid of anything objectionable. The establishment has already become the resort of ladies and little ones, who are especially delighted with what they see.

PERSONAL.

Mr. George Clarke has left the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The issue of an order in relation to the cutting off of mustaches by male members of Mr. Daly's company during the performances of "The School for Scandal" led to a brief conversation between Mr. Clarke and his manager Monday night, and, at its close, Mr. Clarke quitted the house. We fear the difficulty will not be amicably adjusted

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MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 4.—Enough gains are reported to insure the election of the Democratic State ticket by 6,000 to 10,000 majority. Five Congressmen are certainly elected, and probably two others, and there is a Democratic majority in the Legislature. More negroes voted the Democratic ticket than whites voted the Radical. Democratic gains are reported from every county heard from except Sumter.

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MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 4.—Enough gains are reported to insure the election of the Democratic State ticket by 6,000 to 10,000 majority. Five Congressmen are certainly elected, and probably two others, and there is a Democratic majority in the Legislature. More negroes voted the Democratic ticket than whites voted the Radical. Democratic gains are reported from every county heard from except Sumter.

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VIRGINIA.

THE DEMOCRATS WILD WITH JOY—TONE OF THE PRESS—THE RESULT IN THE STATE—FIVE CONSERVATIVE CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 4.—The Democratic victories of October and of yesterday seem to have driven the Conservatives here wild with surprise and joy. Groups may be seen at all hours on the streets and elsewhere, eagerly discussing the returns from the States that voted yesterday, predicting as a consequence the utter overthrow of the Republican Party, the installation of the resurrected Democracy at Washington, the flight of carpet-baggers from the South, and a political millenium generally. The principal special topics of gratulation appear to be the defeat of "Beast" Butler, as they call him, "shoot him on the spot" Dix, and Maynard, of Tennessee, and the Democratic victories in Louisiana and Massachusetts. They call the elections in New-York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania "Northern outrages," and want to know what the Republicans and Attorney General Williams will do about them. The prevailing feeling among the Conservatives is that the defeat of the Republican Party, and the return of the Democratic Party to power will not only give them a full share of Federal offices, honors, and power, but will deliver them from present restraints that are irksome and humiliating to them. They have not forgotten the old Democratic motto, "To the victors belong the spoils," and gloat over the spectacle which they behold in prospective of Republicans going out of place and themselves going in. It will not be the Confederacy, indeed, but the next best thing. The streets of the city resounded last night with enthusiastic yells over the returns, and the hysterical feeling that prevailed may be judged from these extracts from a leading editorial of the *Dispatch* of this morning:

"Yesterday was a great day for the Union. The revolution sweeps on. We add Massachusetts to the number of rescued States. Think of Massachusetts, the last of States that we hoped for, and of Butler being beaten, and badly beaten. Why this, indeed, looks as though judgment day had come. What a revolution! We can hardly believe it. We write at near 2 o'clock, and stipulate for the privilege of opening our eyes upon the fact at noontide on the fourth of this month. We cannot resist the desire to write down 'glory.'"

The *Enquirer* of to-day says:

"The revolution is going forward, and we congratulate our people upon the happy prospect that opens before them. The day of our deliverance is surely drawing nigh."

The *Evening News* says:

"We have had a Government of open bargain and sale at Washington. Spies and pimps and thieves swarmed and flourished at the capital. Third class vulgar snobs like Conkling have ruled the nation, and our citizens have been ground to death by taxation, and worried and harassed by domiciliary visits of revenue officials. But the next four years will put a stop to all this."

There are a minority who take a soberer view of the situation. Fully sympathizing in the views and feelings of the majority, they have well-grounded fears that the *World*, (New-York,) the flesh, and the devil may cause the Democracy to "break" on the homestretch. The *Whig* is of this mind, and is not over sanguine. But even the *Whig* develops its Virginianism under the influence of these Democratic gains, and is ready to shout, "Go back, thieves," to all new comers who dare to assert their eligibility to office and equal citizenship. The Civil Rights bill is already considered dead and buried, together with the third term. You can hear people on all sides congratulating one another on these things. They do not mean any harm to the negro, but they mean that he shall "keep his place." Democracy, they think, will let the negro weed his corn row, both literally and metaphorically. The mixed-school dread has lifted from the noble Caucasian breast like a departed incubus.

The Democratic tidal-wave, however, has not swept Virginia as it was expected to do. In the First Congressional District Hon. J. B. Sener, Rep., is probably re-elected, although the vote, so far as heard from, is very close between him and B. B. Douglass, Conservative.

In the Second District Hon. J. H. Platt, Rep., is re-elected, but by a greatly reduced majority, John Goode, Conservative, making large gains.

In the Third District, now represented by Hon. J. Ambler Smith, Rep., Ex-Gov. Gilbert C. Walker, Conservative, defeats Rush Burgess, Rep., by about 1,500.

In the Fourth District Hon. W. H. H. Stowell, Rep., is re-elected by a somewhat reduced majority over Judge W. H. Mann, Conservative, who was sprung out as a candidate yesterday by a secret and well-arranged plot to take the Republicans by surprise.

In the Fifth District the contest between Hon. C. Y. Thomas, Rep., and Col. George C. Campbell, Conservative, is very close, although the election of the latter is claimed.

In the Sixth District Hon. John Randolph Tucker, Conservative, defeats Hon. J. Foote Johnson, Independent.

In the Seventh District Hon. John T. Harris, Conservative, beats United States Senator John F. Lewis, Rep.

In the Eighth District Hon. Eppa Hunton, Conservative, defeats Hon. James Barbour, Independent Conservative, by a small majority.

In the Ninth District Hon. William Terry, Conservative, is elected over George W. Henderlite, Rep., and Fayette McMullin, Independent Conservative.

Five districts have elected Conservatives, two Republicans, and two are yet in doubt, both sides claiming to have carried them. The present Congressional delegation stands five Republicans to four Conservatives.

The Conservatives here are preparing for a grand jubilee Friday night.

GEORGIA.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN CERTAINLY ELECTED—ONE DISTRICT DOUBTFUL.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 4.—In the Second District, Smith, Dem., for Congress, is elected by 1,500 majority over Whiteley, Rep. In the First District, Hartridge, Dem., is certainly elected over Bryant, Rep. In the Seventh District the result between Dabney, Dem., and Felton, Ind., is doubtful.

DABNEY ELECTED—A FULL DEMOCRATIC DELEGATION.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 4.—Dabney is elected to Congress from the Seventh District by 200 or 300 majority. The entire delegation to Congress is Democratic beyond doubt. There were bonfires and a torchlight procession to-night in honor of the Democratic triumphs. Speeches were made by Messrs. Cumming, Black, Tutt, and others. Gen. Butler was burned in effigy.

Mayor Spencer, of Atlanta, and other prominent citizens were arrested to-day for violation of the Enforcement act.

THE ELECTION FOR CONGRESSMEN.

The following dispatch is received from one of the candidates interested:

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 4.—Only Congressmen were voted for in this State on Tuesday. The result is not certain in the First and Second Districts. The other districts have elected Democrats. Col. J. E. Bryant, Republican, has been elected in the First District, but may be counted out, as Sloan was two years ago, as the managers are Democrats in nearly every county. If so he will contest the decision and no doubt get his seat as Sloan did. Wimberly, bolting Republican, supported by McLaws, Collector of Internal Revenue, may have votes enough to defeat Col. Bryant. Major Whiteley, Republican, in the Second District, may be counted out, but both he and Bryant were undoubtedly supported by a majority of voters in that district.

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Nov. 4, under a decree in foreclosure by order of the Superior Court, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, James M. Miller sold the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 75, on Delancey street, south-west corner of Lewis street, for $15,200 to John Schaffert; also the brick building, with lot 25 by 75, No. 299 Delancey street, adjoining store, for $12,100 to Philip Bohnett. The first-named building is rented at the rate of $4,000 per year. Mr. Miller also sold under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, John A. Taylor, Esq., Referee, the four-story and basement stone-front building with lease of lot 25 by 118.6 by 25 by 114.6, No. 231 Broadway, west side, between Barclay street and Park place, lately known as Barry's restaurant, for $23,000 to Lazarus Rosenfield, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. The lease is dated May 1, 1867. Term twenty-one years, with renewal. Ground rent $11,000 and taxes. Samuel A. Steele, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of six lots 75 by 200, on Avenue A, west side, running through to Berian and 75 feet north of First street, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward, for $1,900, to Mary A. Wright, plaintiff in the legal action. No other sales were made.

The remaining auctions of the day (all legal) were disposed of as follows: Sale, S. A. Steele, of the two houses and lots Nos. 41 and 43 Bedford street, adjourned to the 18th inst. Sale by James M. Miller, of seven houses and lots on Suffolk street, south of Stanton street, case settled. Sale by William Kennelly, of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, east of Fourth avenue. Case settled, and sold by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, of the house and lot No. 23 Clinton place; case also settled.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day the following sales are announced. All but the last named at the Exchange:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court partition sale, John S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 99 Madison street, between Market and Catharine streets, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with a three-story brick-front building in front and a five-story brick tenement-house in rear. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.5 by 100.5, on West Fifty-eighth street, north side, 482 feet west of Eighth avenue. Also, similar sale, W. H. Ryan, Esq., Referee, of four lots on West One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, and four lots on West One Hundred and Seventeenth street, south side, 175 feet east of Seventh avenue, the eight lots together forming a plot in size 100 by 201.10 by 101.3 by 193.8.

By Blackwell & Utley, Executor's sale to close estate of J. Doughty, deceased, of two gore-lots on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, one 155 feet west of Second avenue, and the other 256.8 west of First avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the granite building and lot on the south-east corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, known as Booth's Theatre, the lot having a front on Twenty-third street of 184 feet, and on Sixth avenue of 79 feet.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John B. Haskins, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 103 by 100, with buildings, on Ninth avenue, north-east corner of Fifteenth street, and one lot adjoining on Ninth avenue, 14.4 by 100 by 23.7 by 100.5.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. C. Calvin, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 20 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Thirty-third street, south side, 75 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Daniel Seymour, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 35.8 by 200.4 by 42 by 200.4, on West Seventy-ninth street, south side, extending through to Seventy-eighth street, 114.4 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By B. F. Thomas, in Brooklyn, at Johnson's Exchange, No. 401 Fulton street, public auction sale of 100 building lots, located respectively on Concord street, Schenectady, Albany, and Troy avenues, near Prospect Park, in the city named.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 five-story brick building and lot, Delancey st., s. w. corner of Lewis st., lot 25x75	$15,200
1 three-story brick building and lot, No. 299 Delancey st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Lewis st., adjoining above lot, same size	12,100
1 four-story and basement iron and stone front building and lease of lot, No. 231 Broadway, w. s., between Barclay st. and Park place, lot 25x118.6x25x114.6; lease dated May 1, 1867, term 21 years, with renewal; ground rent $11,000 and taxes per annum	23,000

By Samuel A. Steele.

1 plot, (six lots,) Avenue A, w. s., extending through to Berrian av., 75 ft. n. of 1st st., Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward, 75x200	$1,900

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Nov. 2.

Attorney st., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Stanton st., 23.9 x100; Barbara, wife of Frederick Nestlen, to Julianna Stublen, wife of Henry	$25,000
Boulevard, a. e. corner of 112th st., 23x54 to s. s. of 112th st., thence 49 ft. gore; H. De Peyster to C. P. Dixon	5,000
Church st., e. s., 78 ft. s. of Franklin st., 25x50; Church st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Franklin st., 25 x65; Henry R. Dunham and Rebecca S., wife of William H. Mills, to Rebecca Dunham	nom.
East Broadway, No. 24, n. s., 104.2 ft. e. of Catherine st., 25x70.3; Ephraim Drucker to Frederick Kirchels and William Tschwetske	18,000
Grand st., s. s., 93.4 ft. e. of Jackson st., 18.9x 61.9; H. R. Dunham and Rebecca Dunham to W. H. Mills; James st., e. s., 48.3 ft. s. of Chatham st., 17x53.7; Rebecca Dunham, widow, and Rebecca S., wife of William H. Mills, to Henry R. Dunham	nom.
Leroy st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Bedford st., 25x85; W. J. Gessner to W. Shuster	31,500
Ludlow st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Hester st., 25x 87.6; Ludlow st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Hester st.; F. Kirchelss and W. T. Churtsh to E. Drucker	57,000
St. Mark's place, (8th st.,) n. s., 250.6 ft. w. of Av. A, 12.6x44; C. Breneman to L. Becke	9,500
15th st., (No. 256 East,) n. s., 245.6 ft. e. of Av. A, 25x103.3; H. Krause to Bertha, wife of Jacoby	20,000
16th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x117.4; I. Forster to T. O'Mara	9,800
18th st., s. s., 252 ft. w. of 5th av., 28x92, being stable in rear of No. 15 West 17th st.; George A. Robbins and Thatcher M. Adams executors of Frances C. Robbins, deceased, to William A. Hadden	17,000
30th st., s. s., 177.6 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x98.9; Philemon H. Frost to Sarah J. Zabriskie	32,000
34th st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 12th av., 25x100; H. R. Dunham to Rebecca S., wife of W. H. Mills	nom.
34th st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 12th av., 25x100; 34th st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 12th av., 25x100; 34th st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x100; 34th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x100; H. R. Dunham and Rebecca S., wife of W. H. Mills, to Rebecca, wife of H. R. Dunham, deceased	nom.
35th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Lexington av., 14.9x 97.6; Mary L., wife of M. Bernhard, to J. T. Bush	14,750
46th st., s. s., 130 ft. e. of 5th av., 30x100.5; R. M. Townsend to C. A. Coe	$75,000
46th st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x100.5, foreclosure; N. Jarvis, Jr., Referee, to J. Molloy, all title	8,000
50th st., n. s., 271.8 ft. w. of 8th av., 18.2x 100.5; Gustavus Sidenbury to Thomas and Patrick Lenane	13,324
55th st., n. s., 146.3 ft. e. of Broadway, 25x 88.8; Joseph R. Frith to William B. Stuyvesant	nom
55th st., n. s., 146.3 ft. e. of Broadway, 25x 88.8; William B. Stuyvesant to Josephine, wife of J. R. Frith	nom.
57th st., s. s., 115 ft. w. of 1st av., 60x73.6; Rebecca Dunham, widow, and Henry R. Dunham to Rebecca S., wife of William H. Mills	nom.
57th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x56.4; Rebecca Dunham, widow, and Rebecca S., wife of William H. Mills, to Henry R. Dunham	nom.
58th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 5th av., 50x100.5; Rebecca Dunham to H. R. Dunham	nom.
59th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x100.5; Maria Louise Van Wagoner to Justo Del Risco and Josephine Del Risco	nom.
61st st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.5; J. H. Breen and A. G. Nasen to J. Graff	19,000
69th st., n. s., 185 ft. w. of 10th av., 40x100.5; J. G. Garner to Amelia, wife of H. Mayer	13,000
73d st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th av., 22x102.2; Joseph Smith to George J. Tyson	36,000
80th st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x102.2; Emil Haas to Heinrich Imhorst	7,000
85th st., n. s. 221 ft. e. of 1st av., 100x112.2; J. Farley to A. Ellis, half part, subject to half of all liens	nom.
104th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100.11; 104th st. n. s., 225 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x 100.11; George D. Bayaud to Hugh Bryan	14,000
116th st., n. s., 185 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x99.11; Mary A. Mel. wife of George W. Arnold to George Brettell and Elizabeth Brettell, widow, q. c.	200
126th st., s. e. corner Lexington av., being described 126th st., s. s., 410 ft. w. of 3d av., 10x99.11; Samuel D. Barnes and John V. Traphagan to William H. Colwell	3,500
132d st., n. s., 280 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x99.11; J. F. Paul to D. A. Reed, q. c., ½ part	8,000
Madison av., n. w. s., 135 ft. s. w. of Grove st., 67.6x155, Fordham; Terence S. Haughey to Patrick H. Hanlon, q. c.	nom.
Madison av., n. w. s., 202.6 ft. s. w. of Grove st., 67.6x153, Fordham; P. H. Hanlon and T. S. Haughey to R. L. Anderton and W. H. Header	1,250
River av., s. s., 262 ft. w. of Riverdale av., 249.8 x280, being 1 633-1,000 acres, Riverdale, 24th Ward; Henry L. Atherton to James N. Wells	20,000
1st av., n. w. corner 73d st., 102.2x100; E. Oppenheimer to W. A. Juch	23,000
1st av., e. s., 75.6 ft. n. of 88th st., 25x25; J. Meixel to F. Uihlein	7,000
1st av., n. e. corner 118th st., 25x74; 118th st., n. s., 74 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x86; W. G. and J. R. McCormack to N. Buttealy	38,000
2d av., e. s., 34 ft. s. of 109th st., 17x66; Annie M. Wall, widow, to D. O'Reilly	4,425
Same property; Theodore M. Wall to Dominic O'Reilly, q. c.	nom.
3d av., w. s., 80 ft. s. of 88th st., 20x78; R. Bryan to G. D. Bayaud	23,775
8th av., e. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 46th st., 20x100; J. Kadel to R. Jagle	27,500
9th av., w. s., extending from 76th street to 77th street, 204.4x200; Terence Farley to Anthony Ellis; one-quarter part subject to one-quarter of all liens	nom.
10th av., w. s., 49.5 ft. s. of 33th st., 24.8x100; H. R. Dunham and Rebecca Dunham to Rebecca S., wife of William H. Miller	nom.
12th av., w. s. corner 34th st., 25x100; w. s., 50 ft. s. of 34th st., 25x100; e. s., 25 ft. s. of 34th st., 25x100; [illegible]	[illegible]
25x100; e. s., 50 ft. s. of 34th st., 25x100; 34th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th av., 19x100; Rebecca Dunham, widow, and Rebecca S., wife of W. H. Mills, to H. R. Dunham	nom.
12th av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 34th st., 25x100;	
12th av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of 34th st., 25x100;	
12th av., e. s., corner of 34th st., 25x100;	
12th av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 34th st., 25x100;	
34th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 12th av., 25x100;	
34th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 12th av., 25x100;	
34th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 12th av., 25x100;	
34th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 12th av., 25x100;	
34th st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 12th av., 25x100;	
34th st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 12th av., 25x100;	
34th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x100;	
34th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x100;	
34th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x100;	
34th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x100;	
34th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x100;	
11th av., s. w. corner of 34th st., 25x100;	
11th av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 34th st., 25x100;	
11th av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 34th st., 25x100;	
11th av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of 34th st., 25x100;	
34th st., s. s., 119 ft. e. of 11th av., 19x100; H. R. Dunham and Rebecca Dunham, widow, to Rebecca, wife of W. H. Mills	nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FIRST-CLASS MEDIUM-SIZE FOUR-story high-stoop superbly-built, finished, and planned brown-stone dwelling, No. 39 West 52d st., near 5th av., including the elegant carpets, mirrors, chandeliers, and fixtures, only $46,000, in fee simple. Possession. Permits of V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, THREE STORY BROWN stone, No. 317 West 51st st.; house in complete order and handsomely furnished; possession immediately; lowest possible price, $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Inquire at the house, or at Nos. 554 and 556 8th av. HANDELL, owner.

SELL YOUR GOVERNMENT BONDS BE-fore repudiation, and buy No. 408 West 58th st. at a low price; a neat three-story and basement brown-stone-front house. Apply on premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR EXCHANGE—$350,000 WORTH OF ST. Louis (Mo.) property. Call or address LEONARD, Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR EXCHANGE—A LARGE FARM OF 100 acres; can open over twenty slate quarries on it; unfading purple and green; $20,000.
E. L. WILLIAMS, Middle Granville, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.

REAL ESTATE EVENT OF 20 YEARS!

Peremptory sale of

1,000

OCEAN PARK WAY LOTS,

(THE OLD FLATBUSH DUTCH CHURCH PROPERTY,)
NEAR PROSPECT PARK,
at unreserved auction, at 1 o'clock, on the premises,
TUESDAY, NOV. 17.
Maps and full particulars of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park Row, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS,

ON 107TH, 109TH, 114TH STS.

Also,

LOTS ON COOPER ST.,

formerly a part of the Dyckman estate. To be sold at auction, on

TUESDAY, NOV. 10TH,

at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, viz:

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH STREET.—4 lots north side, 100 feet west of 8th av.
ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH STREET.—2 lots north side, 125 feet east of the Grand Boulevard.
ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH STREET.—2 lots north side, 245 feet west of 8th av.
COOPER STREET.—8 lots on Cooper st., between Academy and Isham sts., and near Broadway, formerly a part of the Dyckman estate.
Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE
of
FOUR VALUABLE LOTS.
North-west corner 10th av. and 152d st.,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, NOV. 10,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
GEORGE S. SEDGWICK, Referee.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION OF 99 MADISON ST.

James M. Miller, auctioneer, will sell by order of the Supreme Court, on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, 1874, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon:

The valuable premises on Madison st., No. 99, between Market and Catharine sts. On the front of the premises is a three-story tenement, and on the rear a five-story tenement.

For maps and further particulars inquire of THOMAS H. COOK, plaintiff's attorney, No. 3 Pine st., or of the auctioneer, No. 1 Pine st., or at the office of
J. S. LAWRENCE, Referee, No. 117 Broadway.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, Nov. 12, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of heirs of Thomas E. Walker, deceased,

BROADWAY—14 splendid City lots, east side, about 400 feet north of Boston Road and Jefferson st., convenient to steam and horse cars, (connecting with Harlem and Morrisania boats,) churches, schools, and other improvements. Sale positive; terms easy. Maps and full particulars at office of the auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

NO. 43 WEST 47TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.— Full size four-story high stoop, frescoed, and elegantly furnished, desirable brown-stone dwelling to lease reasonably for the Winter or for eighteen months. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., Union square, or No. 11 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J., (SPECIALTY,) NEAR MOUNTAIN Station.—Commodious furnished residence; every convenience; rent low figure until Spring, (or year,) privilege purchase; thirteen acres, fine garden, fruit, reservoir spring water, stables, gardener's cottage, elegant lawns, excellent neighborhood.
HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BROWN-stone front house, No. 66 Capitol av., in Hartford, Conn., for one year; rent, $100 per month. Address Post Office Box No. 424, Hartford, Conn.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—NO. 620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO Crosby st., entire building, eight floors; $15,000 a year. HENRY DOLAN, No. 6 West 36th st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED SECOND FLOOR, with bathroom, in a private house, between 4th and 8th avs., and 14th and 40th sts. Address M. E. B., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLOYD SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No 18 Vesey st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next. Dated, New-York, the 20th day of October, 1874.
GRANVILLE A. MENDON, Executor.
o22-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John F. Butterworth, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the eighth day of September, 1874.
AUGUSTA J. SMITH, Administratrix.
WILLIAM JAY, Administrator
s10-1aw6mT Of John F. Butterworth, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 19 Ferry street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of July, 1874.
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, }
CHARLES H. ISHAM, } Executors.
jy9-1aw6mTh*.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE JUDSON CARVALLO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of October, 1874. WALTON W. EVANS, Administrator, &c.
o15-1aw6m-Th*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WESTERFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1875. [illegible] Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1874.
[illegible] W. WESTERFIELD, } Executors.
[illegible] JOHN [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

BONDS WANTED.

Chicago, Danville and Vincennes, First.
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin, First.
Indianapolis, B. and Western, First and Extension.
RAILROAD BONDS A SPECIALTY.
H. C. WILLIAMS & Co.,
No. 49 Wall st.,
New-York.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau st.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

$1,000 REWARD.

Whereas, on the night of the 19th inst., a band of armed and masked ruffians entered the dwelling-house of FREDERICK T. SAWYER, Cashier of the Souhegan National Bank, gagged and bound him, and other members of his family, and compelled him to aid them in robbing said bank. Now, to render life and property more secure, protect the citizens in their rights, and preserve law and order, we, the Selectmen, by virtue of the authority vested in us, hereby offer a reward of $1,000 for such information as shall result in the arrest and conviction of the authors of this outrage.
Dated at MILFORD, in the State of New-Hampshire, this 20th day of October, A. D. 1874.
STEPHEN C. COBURN,
DANIEL W. SARGENT,
ROBERT A. CLARK,
Selectmen of Milford.

$5,000 REWARD.

Whereas, on the night of the 19th inst., a band of armed and masked ruffians entered the dwelling-house of FREDERICK T. SAWYER, Cashier of the Souhegan National Bank, gagged and bound him, and compelled him to aid them in robbing said bank. Now, to further the ends of justice, bring to punishment the authors of this crime, and aid in the recovery of the stolen property, said bank offers a reward of $5,000 for such information as shall result in the arrest and conviction of the criminals, and the recovery of the stolen property, or $2,500 for the arrest and conviction of the thieves, and a like sum for the recovery of the stolen property.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM B. TOWNE, President.
MILFORD, N. H., Oct. 21, 1874.

Among the property stolen were the following-described coupon bonds, which all persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating, namely:

Twenty $1,000 seven per cent. bonds of the Boston Water Power Company. Nos. 884 to 903 inclusive; coupons payable semi-annually, 1st of June and 1st of December.

Ten $1,000 eight per cent. bonds of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company, Nos. 457, 458, 459, 460, 5,036, 5,087, 5,088, 5,089, 5,090, 5,091, guaranteed by the Michigan Central Railroad Company; coupons payable (semi-annually) at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York, on the 1st of March and the 1st of September.

Ten $1,000 eight per cent. bonds of the Detroit and Bay City Railroad Company, Nos. 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 51, 52, 53, 113, 115, guaranteed by the Michigan Central Railroad Company; coupons payable (semi-annually) at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York, on the 1st of May and 1st of November.

Ten $1,000 Cincinnati (Ohio) Floating Debt seven per cent. Thirty-year Bonds, dated May 15, 1874, Nos. 585, 592, 593, 723, 724, 774, 780, 781, 782, 783; coupons payable semi-annually, May 15 and Nov. 15, in each year.

Seven $1,000 seven per cent. Douglas County (Kan.) Bonds, Nos. 194, 195, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203; guaranteed on the back thereof by the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company; coupons payable annually Jan. 1.

Five $1,000 seven per cent. bonds of Leavenworth County, Kan., Nos. 32, 35, 36, 40, 42, issued in 1866; coupons payable semi-annually, in July and January, in the City of New-York.

Six $1,000 Macon County (Ill.) eight per cent. Bonds, dated Oct. 11, 1871, Nos. 107, 108, 109, 123, 124, 125; coupons due annually July 1.

Three $1,000 Macon County (Ill.) eight per cent. bonds, dated Sept. 25, 1873, Nos. 11, 13, 14; coupons payable annually, on the 1st of July, at American Exchange Bank in New-York.

Two $1,000 Adams County (Ill.) six per cent. bonds, Nos. 97, 98; coupons payable annually, July 1.

Eight $1,000 Hamilton County (Ill.) seven per cent. bonds, Nos. 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 117, 124; coupons payable semi-annually, Jan. 1 and July 1.

Four $1,000 East Lincoln Township (Logan County, Ill.) ten per cent. bonds, Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42; coupons payable annually.

Three $1,000 Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Sinking Fund eight per cent. bonds, Nos. 175, 176, 177; coupons payable semi-annually.

One $500 Mackinaw Township (Tazewell County, Ill.) ten per cent. bond, No. 5; coupons payable annually, Dec. 1.

One $500 Douglas Township (Iroquois County, Ill.) ten per cent. bond, No. 1; coupons payable annually, Jan. 1.

Two $100 Town of Carmi (Ill.) bonds, Nos. 11, 12; coupons payable semi-annually.

One $100 Nashua and Lowell Railroad coupon bond, No. 1; dated Aug. 1, 1873.

One $500 Nashua and Lowell Railroad coupon bond, No. 2; dated Aug. 1, 1873.

Two $500 United States 5-20 gold bonds, letter A; dated July 1, 1865; Nos. 3,905, 39,107; coupons payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

One $500 United States 5-20 gold bond, letter B; dated July 1, 1865; No. 34,336; coupons payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

Four $1,000 Arkansas State seven per cent. bonds, Nos. 95, 601, 682, 709, guaranteed by the Arkansas Central Railroad.

Three $1,000 Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern Railway, of Indiana, eight per cent. Coupon Gold Bonds, interest payable quarterly, Nos. 1,230 1,683, 2,066.

One $500 Menard County (Ill.) ten per cent. bond, coupons payable annually, Jan. 1, at the American Exchange Bank in New-York.

One $500 Dora Township (Ill.) ten per cent. bond, coupons payable semi-annually, in March and September, at the Security National Bank, New-York.

Five $100 Northern Pacific 7 3-10 Gold Coupon Bonds, Nos. 5,506, 5,507, 5,543, 8,763, 8,764.

Five $1,000 Nashua, Acton and Boston Railroad seven per cent. bonds, Nos. 218, 219, 220, 221, 222; coupons payable semi-annually, in February and August.

Five $1,000 Nashua, Acton and Boston Railroad eight per cent. Equipment Bonds, Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35; coupons payable semi-annually, at the First National Bank, Nashua, in January and July.

Also, the following coupons cut from the bonds for the purpose of collection:

Nine Cook County (Ill.) Coupons, Nos. 703, 704, 706, 845, 846, 1,072, 221, 222, 223—$35 each, due Nov. 1, 1874.

Twenty-two Cook County (Ill.) Coupons, Nos. 89, 90, 814, 816, 817, 874, 1,116, 1,117, 1,505, 1,506, 1,507, 1,508, 1,518, 1,519, 1,520, 1,521, 1,522, 1,613, 1,760, 1,761, 1,766, 1,902—$17 50 each, due Nov. 1, 1874.

Seven Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad Company, coupons, Nos. 69, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 218—$35 each, due Dec. 1, 1874.

Six Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad Company, coupons, Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22—$17 50 each, due Dec. 1, 1874.

Ten Detroit and Bay City Railroad Coupons, Nos. 2,085, 2,086, 2,107, 2,108, 2,109, 2,110, 2,111, 2,112, 2,113, 2,114—$40 each, due Nov. 1, 1874.

Five Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada Railroad Coupons, Nos. 54, 55, 56, 408, 409—$40 each, payable Nov. 1, 1874.

Two Northern Missouri Railroad Coupons, Nos. 3,980, 3,981—$35 each, payable Jan. 1, 1875.

Eleven Warren County (Ill.) Coupons, Nos. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 60, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189—$80 each, payable July 1, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
NO. 111 BROADWAY.

Proposals will be received at the office of this company from the 1st to the 10th of November inst., inclusive, for the purchase of its first mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, for cancellation, for which purpose $10,000 have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees.

OFFICE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, }
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16, 1874. }

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the Life Association of America will be held at the office of the Association, in St. Louis, Mo., on the 12th day of November, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the morning, to consider and take action upon certain proposed amendments to the charter of the association.
By order of the Board of Directors.
H. W. HOUGH, President.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WEST-ern Railway Company.—First Mortgage Bondholders are requested to communicate with the undersigned, and copies of the minutes of the bondholders' meeting will be sent to them. FRANK SHEPARD,
Chairman of Bondholders' Committee,
Bennett Building, No. 99 Nassau st.,
Room No. 9, fourth floor.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$10,000 TO LEND ON FIRST MORTGAGE, City property. Apply at No. 100 East 22d st. HENRY BERGH.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EX-tensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND [illegible] [illegible] 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

FINANCIAL.

$50, $100, $200, $500

INVESTED IN "STOCK PRIVILEGES" IN WALL ST. will pay larger profits than any other speculative investment. The undersigned have issued a comprehensive circular giving full particulars and statements, showing in detail how speculations are carried on in Wall st. Any one who desires to speculate should send for our circular. This mode of speculating gives the owner of "stock contracts" the same advantage according to the sum invested as those who invest their thousands.

ADVANTAGES OF "STOCK PRIVILEGES" OVER PURCHASING STOCK ON A MARGIN.

First—There is no interest to pay.
Second—You cannot be sold out.
Third—There is no margin to be kept good.
Fourth—There is no risk beyond amount invested.
Fifth—You can speculate on the same amount of stock with one-tenth the amount of money.
Sixth—Privileges are good for margin in event of purchase.
Seventh—"Stock Privileges" require less attention than any other way of speculating.
Eighth—You only risk one-tenth the amount of money to speculate on the same amount of stock.
Ninth—"Stock Privileges" are dealt in by nearly every speculator—*hence more popular.*
Tenth—If large operators make money by speculating in stock, why not persons with small means speculate?
Eleventh—This mode gives the small investors the same advantage as the larger.
Twelfth—As so much money is made in Wall st., why not all alike speculate, according to their means, in "Stock Privileges?"
Thirteenth—This mode is the only way that persons can speculate to advantage with small capital.
Fourteenth—The whole community are becoming familiar with "Stock Privileges."
Fifteenth—No person should speculate before he becomes familiar with this mode, and understands fully what he is doing.

The following are the PRICES OF "STOCK PRIVILEGES" FOR THIRTY DAYS, INCLUDING COMMISSION.

$10.63 Will buy a "Put" or "Call" on ten shares of stock.
$21.25 Will buy a "Double Privilege" on ten shares of stock.
$26.56 Will buy a "Put" or "Call" on twenty-five shares of stock.
$53.13 Will buy a "Double Privilege" on twenty-five shares of stock.
$53.13 Will buy a "Put" or "Call" on fifty shares of stock.
$106.25 Will buy a "Double Privilege" on fifty shares of stock.
$106.15 Will buy a "Put" or "Call" on one hundred shares of stock.
$212.50 Will buy a "Double Privilege" on one hundred shares of stock.

Address, for explanatory circular,
ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st., New-York, opposite New-York Stock Exchange.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above Bonds, we, the undersigned hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

85	541	1124	1333	2017
96	545	1125	1460	2079
168	563	1128	1429	2080
191	571	1148	1562	2183
234	574	1156	1585	2184
256	594	1158	1611	2233
282	643	1203	1653	2398
298	828	1267	1758	
324	857	1258	1776	
356	960	1327	1963	

Were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York on the 1st day of April, 1875.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1874.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, } Trustees.
E. ATKINS, }
JOS. W. DREXEL, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
[L. S.] Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., No. 71 BROADWAY. }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1874. }

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE PRO-posals for the surrender of the second mortgage bonds of this company to the amount of ($20,000) twenty thousand dollars in cash for the Sinking Fund, at the office of the company, as above, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 10th of November proximo.
Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds, Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 71 Broadway."
FREDK. H. WOLCOTT, }
HENRY STURGIS RUSSELL, } Trustees.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1874. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after November 10. Transfer books closed until that date.
CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, was this day declared, payable on Nov. 10. Transfer-books closed until Nov. 11.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

MR. DE GARMO,
TEACHER OF DANCING,
NO. 82 5TH AV.,
CORNER 14TH ST.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF WILLIAM M. GAWTRY & CO. was dissolved on the 1st day of March, 1874, by mutual consent. Either party was duly authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
Nov. 2, 1874. WILLIAM M GAWTRY.
H. E. GAWTRY.

PERSONAL.

TO ALL HOTELS AND PRIVATE BOARD-ing-houses.—Should a woman, named, M. WITT, be in any of their care, please let her husband, J. WITT, and daughter, know that he at present resides at Henry Clay House, corner 1st st. and Avenue A. Call or address from 8 o'clock A. M. till 4 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXPOSURE! INJUNCTION!
ONE TRUSTEE AND SEVERAL STOCKHOLDERS
vs.
TWO TRUSTEES OF THE
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY.

In this action the following injunction has been granted: Prohibiting them from doing anything further with the article called "Humphreys' Witch Hazel," and their "servants and agents" (which includes parties holding on "commission" or "consignment,") from advertising or selling it under liability of "the punishment prescribed by law."

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Azariah S. Palmer, Henry Cole, and Leonidas H. Hurtt against The Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, Frederick Humphreys and Frederick H. Humphreys. It appearing satisfactory to me, by the verified complainant herein and the affidavits of Eldridge C. Blaisdell, Francis W. Hurtt, Azariah S. Palmer, Henry Cole, and Leonidas H. Hurtt, and the deposition of the defendant, Frederick Humphreys, herebefore taken herein under and in pursuance of an order of this court, that sufficient grounds for an order exist; Upon motion of Morris & Billings, plaintiffs' attorneys, I do hereby order that the defendants, and each of them, their servants and agents, refrain from manufacturing or selling for or on behalf of the said Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company as principal, or for or on behalf of said company as agent for any other person or firm or corporation, under the name of Humphrey's Witch Hazel, or Witch Hazel, or any similar name, the medicine heretofore known as Pond's Extract, or any medicine which is the same or similar to the medicine heretofore known as Pond's Extract. Also from appropriating in any way or using or expending or contracting to appropriate or use in any way, or to expend any moneys or funds belonging to the said company in advertising the sale of such medicine by said company, or by any or for any person, firm, or corporation, or in manufacturing or putting it up for sale, or in the manufacture or purchase of or payment for any materials, labels, or other printed matter to be used in or connected with the manufacture or sale of said medicine, or in the employment of any person or agent to manufacture, put up for sale, or sell the said medicine, or in any matter or thing connected with the manufacture or sale of the said medicine; also from publishing in any manner or for any purpose the manual of directions, a copy whereof is annexed to the complaint in this action, marked "D;" also, from contracting for or incurring any liability whatever on behalf of said company with regard to the manufacture, putting up for sale or sale of such medicine, or in any matter or thing connected therewith, until the further order of this court; and in case of disobedience to this order you will be liable to the punishment therefor prescribed by law.

* * * * * * *

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1874.
JOHN J. FREEDMAN, Justice Superior Court.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PEWS IN THE north transept of Calvary Church, (Rev. Dr. Washburne's.) Apply to J. L. MITCHELL, Hotel Brunswick.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have now and have had during the season an ELEGANT and CHOICE ASSORTMENT of

Plain Silks,

In SHADES of NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, PRUNE, &c., &c., commencing at the EXTREMELY LOW PRICE of $1 50 per yard and upward.

They have received SEVERAL CASES of the above, which will be exhibited to-day.

500 pieces of BLACK GROS GRAIN, CASHMERE, and FAILLE

SILKS

Of SELECTED QUALITY, purchased MOST ADVANTAGEOUSLY, by one of the firm during his recent visit to Europe, commencing at $1 per yard and upward.

ONE CASE

Black Striped Velvets,

BEST QUALITY, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

They are also CONSTANTLY RECEIVING, by each and every Steamer, the LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES in

Dress Goods, Etc.

A similar opportunity to SELECT BARGAINS IN CHOICE STAPLE DRESS SILKS may not occur again for years.

A Visit of Inspection will amply repay.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

LACE CURTAINS, &c.

LESS THAN GOLD COST OF IMPORTATION.
BANKRUPT STOCK OF MESSRS. PATON & CO.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
From $2 per pair to the very finest imported.
at

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S

GREAT CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th av.

J. M. EDGAR, JR.,
NO. 383 6TH AV.,
BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LINENS,
HOSIERY,
BLANKETS, AND
COMFORTABLES.
SPECIALTY, LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A LADY, EDUCATED AND EXPERIENCED, wishes an engagement as nurse and companion for an invalid lady or child going to Florida or abroad; reference required. Address Miss Bee, Purdy's Station, New-York.

AT ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, (established 1852,) domestic help for every capacity of all nationalities constantly on hand. No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

AT SHERWOOD'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, No. 359 6th av., between 48th and 49th sts., families can always find first-class domestic help for any capacity.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a neat, tidy young German girl, who is a good seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine well; is a quick, orderly chamber-maid, or will make herself generally useful in a good home at moderate wages. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, LATE-ly landed; neat; willing; a good seamstress; is not afraid of work; wages not much an object. Call at the Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamber-work and sewing, or chamber-work and fine washing, in a small private family, City references. Can be seen on Wednesday and Thursday. Call at No. 220 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and assist in washing; is careful and obliging, good City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamber work and plain sewing, or chamber-work and waiting; has unquestionable reference. Can be seen at her last place, No. 210 East 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENG-lish Protestant young woman as head chamber-maid in a hotel; seven and one-half years' good reference. Call or address No. 3 Whitehall st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or child's nurse; is willing and obliging; best references from last place. Call at No. 655 9th av., between 45th and 46th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and laundress, or to do sewing; has five years' recommendations. Call at No. 314 East 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and fine washer; seven years' best City reference. Call at No. 446 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; City reference from last place. Address No. 301 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do chamber-work and waiting, or take care of children. City reference. Call at No. 318 East 66th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY FOR A CHAM-ber-maid and waitress, who has lived in the family five years. Call for two days at No. 12 East 54th st.

COMPANION.—BY AN ATTRACTIVE AND RE-fined American Protestant young lady of the highest respectability, down in the world; understands domestic industry and sewing; can teach music, and is well educated; is a good reader, and would like a place as companion and house-keeper for an elderly lady; a good home more of an object than wages; is agreeable, and twenty-one years of age. Address Competent, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

COMPANION.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS companion to an invalid lady; would sew and make herself useful; country preferred. Can be seen till suited at No. 31 West 33d st.

COLORED HELP, WELL RECOMMENDED, constantly on hand, (male and female,) at JOHNSON'S Private Agency, No. 153 West 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK, OR TO ASSIST IN WASHING, BY A WELSH Protestant young woman, about thirty, highly respectable, very good cook—meats, game, soups, pastry, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; very best testimonials, country or city. Call at Bookham's, 309 4th ave., near 23d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO GIRLS; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both thoroughly competent, and prefer to go together in a small private family; best City reference from last employer. Call at No 263 West 32d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant woman, together with her husband; the latter as gardener, coachman, or to make himself generally useful; excellent references. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHO IS A thorough, good, plain, substantial cook in anything required; or housework; has best of references; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; thoroughly understands her business; can take entire charge of a kitchen; leaving on account of family going to board; best City reference. Call at No. 130 West 2[illegible]th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, IN A SMALL private family; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 147 West 40th st., between Broadway and 7th av., 1st floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY TWO GER-man girls; one is a specially good cook, and can wash and iron well; the other is a good chamber-maid, waitress, and general house-worker; City or country; together or separately; they have good references, and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED WOMAN WHO has best recommendations; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; no objection to the country. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GEN-eral House-work.—By a Protestant German young woman; is a first-rate cook and laundress; has best City reference. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN; capable and good cook; is also a good laundress; together or separate; will go to the country or City; has best of references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS good thorough cook and baker; will assist in the washing, or do the cooking washing, and ironing in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK AND WASHER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH woman, is a good, plain cook and baker; speaks good English; is neat, willing, and obliging; has a very good disposition. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A FRENCHWOMAN WHO IS A VERY good cook, and well recommended. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 61 University place, corner 12th st., after 10 o'clock.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; good baker; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 6 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS first-class cook; expert at pastry, baking, desserts, &c.; eight and a half years' excellent reference. Address Scotch Cook, *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOM-an as cook; is an excellent cook, and has best City references; none but a private family need apply. Call at No. 290 3d av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ACTIVE SCOTCH girl as good plain cook and excellent bread baker; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 365 3d av., between 26th and 27th sts., one flight up.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook or assist with the washing, or would go as laundress; good City reference; down town preferred. Call at No. 614 Lexington av., corner 53d st.

COOK.—BY A LADY, FOR AN EXCELLENT WOM-an, whom she can recommend as a good family cook. Inquire at the house of her present employer, No. 32 Park av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WO-man, as cook and to assist with washing; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO PROTES-tant girls together; cook, wash, iron, chamber-maid, waitress; best City reference; City or country. Call at Mrs. Hardman's, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, AS good cook; will assist at coarse washing; excellent baker; best City reference. Apply at No. 324 West 38th st.

COOK.—BY AN ELDERLY WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN cook or to assist with washing; five years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 764 8th av., sewing-machine store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT COOK; UNDER-stands her business in all its branches; has the best City reference. Call or address No. 625 2d av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; will assist with the washing; excellent City reference. Call at No. 481 9th av.

COOK.—BY A WILLING, RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as plain cook and laundress; is respectful and obliging. Apply for one day at 429 Lexington av.

DRESS-MAKING.—A RESPECTABLE PROTEST-ant person, who is a first-class dress-maker, wishes a few more engagements by day, week, or month; can cut, fit, and trim in latest styles; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of references. Call or address No. 254 West 37th st., rear.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A DRESS AND CLOAK-maker as seamstress in a private family; City or country. Call or address for two days 315 West 17th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dress-maker desires engagements in a few more families by the day. Address Mrs. H. S., No. 474 6th av.

EMPLOYERS OF SERVANTS

wishing reliable and capable help, by applying at Carpenter's old-established office, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., can be suited with either Protestants or Catholics of every nationality, at reduced wages.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.—NEW-YORK COL-ORED MISSION, No. 135 West 30th st., New-York.—Waiters, coachmen, gardeners, cooks, chamber-maids, and girls for general house-work, in City or country.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE English young woman; has the very best testimonials from the family she last lived with (four years) as being fully capable of doing any kind of work about the house; entirely honest, trusty, kind, obliging, neat; or as nurse and seamstress; very desirable. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG girl, who is a good plain cook; nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER AND COMPANION.—BY A lady of experience and refinement as housekeeper and companion to an invalid lady; is a good seamstress; would leave the City; references given. Address by letter Mrs. C., No. 146 West 16th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman in a small private family to do general house-work; has the best of City references; is a little lame. Call at No. 544 West 47th st., one flight up.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman as housekeeper; would like to go South; understands the care of linen and laundry-room; also, management of help; best reference. Call at No. 31 West 13th st.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, in a small private family to do general house-work; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 147 West 40th st., between Broadway and 7th avenue.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call at No. 227 West 30th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work; can speak German and English. Call at No. 1,337 3d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, for general house-work in a small private family. Call at No. 415 10th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO do general house-work; good City reference. Call at No. 321 West 25th st., third floor, front.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN American young woman; thorough seamstress; can cut, fit, operate, dress-make, finish, trim, &c.; dress hair very neatly; is willing to travel; country or City; can furnish best testimonials. Call at Bookham's No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN, speaking excellent French and some English; has the best of verbal references; is a thorough seamstress and dress-maker; is neat, pleasant, and a good worker; City or country. Call at Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FULLY-EXPERIENCED French woman, who can dress hair perfectly, and can cut and fit, and has first-class references from former employer. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS lady's maid, or to look after growing children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; had many years' experience at dress-making; best City reference. Call at No. 330 East 15th st., for two days.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A PRI-vate family as first-class lady's maid; has first-class City references. Address No. 278 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOM-an; a good hair-dresser, a first-class seamstress and dress-maker; has the best of references; is neat and willing; will do chamber-work. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian Baths.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—TWO YOUNG girls together, one as first-class laundress; can do all kind of fine washing; has seven years' best City reference; the other as first-class waitress, or would do chamber-work or waiting; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEST-ant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslin laces, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS who thoroughly understands her business; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 134 East 24th st., near Lexington av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT, TRUST-worthy woman as first-class laundress; understands her duties; the best of City references. Can be seen at Mme. Golard's, 525 6th av., Bureau Français.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEST-ant German woman as first-class laundress; has best of City references. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; has best City references. Can be seen at present employer's residence, No. 37 East 39th st., Thursday from 10 to 3.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes washing at her own home; best City references; understands fluting; or would go out by the day. Call at No. 507 East 15th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A capable young woman; is good fine washer and ironer; has satisfactory references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; can flute; is willing to do chamber-work. Apply at No. 415 10th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 668 3d av., between 42d and 43d sts., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS chamber-maid, or to do fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 337 West 53d st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as maid and seamstress; excellent City references. Call or address No. 525 6th av., upstairs, first floor.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; A VERY superior infant nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up on bottle; is very neat and nice appearing; has two years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A CAPABLE willing woman, or as chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; is neat and tidy; can cut and fit; has good references; can go for nurse alone; fully experienced. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman as experienced children's nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant; has best of City reference. Apply or address No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN A private family as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing by hand, and bring up a babe from its birth; country preferred; the best of City references. Call at No. 411 8th av.

NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING A place for a Protestant young girl as nurse; honest, of a kind disposition, and obliging. Call for two days, from 11 to 2 o'clock, at No. 168 West 11th st.

NURSE.—COMPETENT TO TAKE CHARGE OF AN infant; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at 218 West 44th st., present employer's.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST. —Mrs. HARDMAN. Select servants—Protestant, German, French, Scotch, Irish, colored, English, Swedish; lady attending.

SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO capable girls, one as seamstress and dress-maker; no objection to assist with chamber-work; the other as laundress and assist with chamber-work; would go together or separately; both understand their business in all its branches; best of reference. Call at No. 344 West 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAM-stress; thoroughly understands family sewing and dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 715 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts., millinery store.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—BY a highly recommended girl; has five years' references from her last place, and only leaves on account of the family breaking up housekeeping; she is efficient for any capacity. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG woman as first-class seamstress and dress-maker; has the best of references; would work by day, week, or month, in some private families. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTEST-ant young girl as seamstress and to do general house-work; country preferred. Call at No. 329 East 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOM-an as seamstress; no objection to assist with light chamber-work. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 168 Madison av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PROT-estant girl as seamstress and chamber-maid; is a good operator; best City reference. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; best of City references. Call at No. 220 6th av., between 14th and 15th sts., in fancy store.

WAITRESS OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY A first-class waitress or parlor-maid, and assist seamstress; the best city reference. Call at 159 East 36th st.; ring the third bell.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman as first-class waitress and chamber-maid; best City references. Call at No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressing perfectly; has best City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A PROTEST-ant, as first-class waitress, or as chamber-maid and waitress; five years' reference. Call at No. 20[illegible] West 19th st., near 7th av., for two days.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN; understands waiting in all its branches, care of silver, getting up of salads, &c.; best City references. Call at No. 216 East 25th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS CAPABLE waitress; has best City reference. Call at No. 22[illegible] West 17th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, ACTIVE GIRL as waitress; understands her duties thoroughly; excellent City reference. Call at No. 328 5th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, OR do chamber-work and washing; has the best of references. Call at No. 241 East 24th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE GIRL AS waitress or chamber-maid in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 773 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS WAIT-ress or chambermaid; has four years' City reference. Apply at No. 242 East 30th st., one flight up.

MALES.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A THOR-ough, experienced English butler, who has lived as head waiter and single-handed in private families; good reference given. Address G. L., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BUTLER.—BY A FULLY EXPERIENCED BUT-ler, who fully understands his business and can furnish the best of references from first-class families. Can be seen at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; in City or country; first-class, sober, industrious single man; safe, experienced City driver; excellent groom; thoroughly understands care horses, harness, carriages; understands gardening, and care of furnace; can milk well, make himself useful; wages moderate. Address Anderson, Box No. 196 *Times* Office, two days.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—IN CITY or country, by a single man, aged twenty-four years, who is a good careful driver, and good groom; can also do gardening, milk, and general work about a place; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO PERFECTLY UN-derstands his business in the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is an excellent groom and a careful, good driver; is willing and obliging; has first-class City reference. Call or address C. W., No. 4[illegible] West 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business in every respect, and is a careful City driver; eight years' reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 11 East 27th st., in private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, (no family,) who in every respect knows his business, the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; has six years' reference from late employer. Address R. Y., Up-town *Times* Office, 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man who can bring the very best recommendations; he is at liberty to refer to Rev. Dr. Field, editor of the *Evangelist*, No. 5 Beekman st., by whom he was employed last Summer in the country.

COACHMAN—CARPENTER.—BY A SWEDE; single and strictly sober; is a carpenter by trade; has his own tools; can take care of horses and drive to satisfy any one; will be useful. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—THOROUGH-ly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; will be found agreeable, obliging, and efficient; excellent testimonials. Address A. L., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED, no incumbrance; reason for leaving last place, family gone to Europe; six years' best City reference. Address M. H. J., at J. B. Brewster's, No. 145 5th av., 21st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISH-man, as first-class coachman and groom if required; best of City references. Call or address No. 625 3d av., near 41st st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS THOR-ough coachman; has excellent references from England, France, Russia, and this country. Address Q., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call or address at A. Smith's harness store, 54th st. and 6th av.

COACHMAN—WITH THIRTEEN YEARS' REFER-ence. Apply at present employer's, No. 25 East 26th st., on Wednesday.

FARMER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS all kind of farm work thoroughly; also the management of horses, gardening, and a good milker of cows if required; can produce the best of recommendations. Address J. N., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

NURSE OR BODY SERVANT TO AN INVALID gentleman, by an Englishman who has traveled the Southern States with invalids, and can show eight years' private and medical references. Address Fidelite, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED twenty-one years, who can wait on table; will also build fires, tend furnace, act as porter in a hotel or boarding-house; will care and drive horses, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN as first-class waiter or butler; understands the duties of the situation perfectly, having served in good families here and in England; has best City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER; is expert at his duties in every respect; speaks English perfectly, and has first-class City references from former employers. Address V., Box No. 89 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; would take a good second place; first-class references. Address C. S., Box No. 72 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWISS MAN AS WAITER in a private family; speaks French, German, and English; good reference. Call on or address J. G., No. 240 Mercer st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; SINGLE; thoroughly understands his business. Address N. S., Box No. 41 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (COLORED,) A home as waiter, or will do anything to get an honest living; not particular about the wages. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS WAITER in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN TO TEND FUR-nace, black boots, &c. Address 136 West 27th st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE placer pour ladies' maid, au pour soin les grands enfants; elle peut donner des bonnes recommandations. S'adresser No. 116 West 17th st.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY, TO sell teas to families and large consumers; greatest inducements. CANTON TEA COMPANY, No. 148 Chambers st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
THE QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
From New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 53 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, unsurpassed.
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, according to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 40 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PALESTINA....WED., Nov. 4 ABYSSINIA...WED., Nov. 11
SATAVIA.....SAT., Nov. 7 *RUSSIA.....WED, Nov. 18
*Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green.
Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE, Surgeon.....Saturday...Nov. 14
LABRADOR, Capt. Marie.....Saturday...Nov. 28
VILLE DE PARIS, Danes.....Saturday...Dec. 12
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides gaining time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE & CO., 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Prince.....Nov. 7, 3 P. M. Egypt...Nov. 14, 8:30 A. M.
Erin.....Nov. 11, 3 P. M. Italy.....Saturday, Nov. 21.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND.....Saturday, Nov. 14, at 8:30 A. M
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced rates. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CENTRAL.....Saturday, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all p'nts, at reduced rates.
Cabin and steerage tickets, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE.....Nov. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.....Nov. 24, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. JONES.....Nov. 24, 8 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....Dec. 1, 12 M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION. No. 63 Wall st.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 11
STATE OF NEVADA.....Wednesday, Nov. 25
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to ports of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. MEYER, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot of 3d street, Hoboken, to be followed by the steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W NORDENHOLT, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS,
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHERMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
W. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
REGULATOR, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 8, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. BURKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 52 South st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Thursday, Nov. 5.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Saturday, Nov. 7.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Nov. 10.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASKELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
FOR JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
Steam-ship ANDES.....Nov. 13
Steam-ship ALPS.....Nov. 27
For HAYTI, VENEZUELA AND CURACOA.
ETNA.....Nov. 4
CLARIBEL.....Nov. 19
The "Alps," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO.: Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) Hoboken direct, as follows:
VINDICATOR, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Tuesday, Nov. 3.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. RAND, Tuesday, Nov. 10.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LUDLOW & Co., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA.....Thursday, Nov. 5
CITY OF HOUSTON.....Saturday, Nov. 7
CITY OF HAVANA.....Thursday, Nov. 12
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Nov. 24
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Dec. 15
For freight or passage apply to
P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamer City of Mexico will leave New-Orleans Nov. 7, for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent, Europe, can be met at the expense of a courier, from Liverpool, who can attend the entire journey, or could meet travelers at Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplied cares and annoyances in forwarding baggage, examination of custom-house, in engaging, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and in saving of annoyance. Prices for which they are expected in various parts of the Continent. Competent couriers, thoroughly versed in the languages, may always be obtained by application to the LOOMIS BOOK AND COURIER AGENCY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the Southern and French Mail steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THOMPSON, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9, 11, 11:30 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:05, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:05, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 8:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, and 7 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon 3:10 and 4:30 P M.
For Kingston, Bill...
For Somerville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Philadelphia and Bordentown, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P.M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30 P. M., 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 9:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 8 A. M.
Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 8:20 A. M and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 3:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
JOHN P. GRAY, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, Gen'l Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
1:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Bervidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant.—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 11, 11:30 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:05, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 8:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, and 7 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For Somerville, 9:30 A. M., 4 P. M.
For Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30 P. M., 4:10, and 7

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE POLITICAL MURDER.

CORONER WOLTMAN'S CONDUCT CONSIDERED—STEPHEN O'BRIEN SURRENDERS HIMSELF—AUTOPSY ON MCKENNA'S BODY AND IMPANELMENT OF A JURY.

The excitement among citizens consequent on the murder of John McKenna, the car-conductor, at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Second avenue, on Tuesday, by the Tammany Coroner, Richard Croker, did not lessen yesterday. It formed the great topic of discussion through the City. The facts of the tragedy were well known, owing to publication in the various City journals, and among the respectable citizens only one opinion prevailed, viz.: that Croker should be condignly punished for his crime. The action of Coroner Woltman in the case also received the most severe and adverse criticism. The mere fact of a Coroner releasing men charged with murder, on the paltry bail of $2,500 each, and then, late at night, issuing warrants for the witnesses in the case, to prevent them from appearing against Croker and his associates, was characterized by almost every person as a most gross violation of law and justice. Some idea that public opinion held this sway evidently actuated Coroner Woltman in his course of action yesterday. Of the warrants placed in Superintendent Walling's hands for the arrest of Ex-Senator O'Brien, Stephen O'Brien, William H. Borst, J. Costelloe, and Patrick Craig, but one was served. Detective Bennett, of the Central Office, yesterday morning, arrested Mr. Craig at his residence, in Second avenue. Mr. Craig was brought to the Coroner's office, and on seeing Coroner Woltman inquired on what grounds he had been arrested. Coroner Woltman replied that he had been one of the witnesses to the shooting of McKenna, and as no direct charge was made against any person, his arrest was intended as a matter of public safety. Coroner Woltman informed Mr. Craig that he would admit him to bail in $1,000. Bail was promptly furnished by Mr. Craig, who is a wealthy and respectable liquor-dealer doing business in Second avenue, and he went home. Soon after Mr. Stephen O'Brien, brother of Ex-Senator O'Brien, entered the Coroner's Office, and on seeing Coroner Woltman, said he understood that a warrant had been issued against him and he wished to surrender himself. Coroner Woltman made the same statement to him that he did to Mr. Craig, and bailed him in $1,000. Although Coroner Woltman said that no direct charges had been made against any person in connection with the affair, it is well known that the unfortunate man McKenna, when brought into the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house, said in presence of Sergt. William H. Christie and a number of persons, "Croker is the man that shot me," and also that both Ex-Senator O'Brien and his brother, Stephen O'Brien, saw Croker deliberately shoot McKenna and then throw his pistol away. These facts, it is understood, will form the basis of immediate and decisive action to be taken by District Attorney Phelps.

An autopsy was made on McKenna's body at the Morgue yesterday by Deputy Coroner Knox. The ball entered McKenna's skull, passed through the right hemisphere of the brain, and lodged in the membranes of the left hemisphere. Several fragments of the internal table of the skull were found in the brain matter, into which they had been driven by the bullet. Large clots of blood were also found compressing the surface of the brain.

The following jury were then impaneled in the case: Philip A. Harris, trunks, No. 297 Third avenue; Michael Moore, beer, No. 225 East Twenty-first street; James H. Kedian, furniture, No. 258 Third avenue; Isaac C. Williams, meat, No. 241 Third avenue; George W. Whitson, stables, No. 42 Lexington avenue; John Hughes, painter, No. 312 East Twentieth street; Matthew Handley, No. 306 Third avenue; John W. Baldwin, fancy goods, No. 314 Third avenue; John J. Dash, No. 198 Third avenue; Newman Stick, pawnbroker, No. 311 Third avenue; James O'Hara, shoes, No. 308 Third avenue; and John Schmidt, butcher, No. 203 Third avenue. The inquest in the case will be held at the Coroner's office, corner of Houston and Mulberry streets, on Monday morning next.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION AT PLIMPTON HALL LAST NIGHT.

The Seventeenth Regular Public Meeting of the Young Men's Woman Suffrage League was held last evening at Plimpton Hall, President J. K. H. Wilcox in the chair. The hall was tolerably well filled. Previous to the meeting being called to order, the Hutchinson family who had been attracted to the meeting, while staying in the City for a few days, by the character of the association, volunteered to entertain the assemblage with a few of their peculiar songs. Their peculiar appearance as they delivered the songs predicting "the good time coming, when woman suffrage should prevail," was a notable feature of the performance. After a few remarks by the President, detailing one or two incidents illustrative of the inequality of woman in society, also the reading of a paper by the Secretary, relating to the condition of the sewing girls of Boston, Mr. S. S. Nash was introduced and addressed the meeting on the woman suffrage question in several of its more important relations. He said there was no doubt about the existence of different spheres for man and woman, and the difference was as it should be. He did not want the whole world singing bass, which would make too base a world, nor did he want the whole world singing treble. One part belonged to men exclusively, the other to woman. Let each go on to the end, only a little more so; the woman to sing treble and be femininely attractive, while men should sing bass and grow in manliness and vigor. What was wanted was a blending into harmony of the two parts. The idea was that every one, man or woman, should have the privilege of doing what each was fitted for. If a woman was strong enough to work in the field, and it was her interest and desire to do so, she should be allowed such privilege. If a man found it better to do house-work, cook, scrub, and wash, he too should take that rôle. If it was the desire and for the interest of woman to vote, and she was qualified to do so, she should be allowed the privilege equally with men. The speaker then went into an examination of the qualification of voters, and said that the majority of women possessed the qualities demanded, namely, intelligence, virtue, &c., to as great, if not greater, extent than men. As a matter of simple justice to woman, who had large interests at stake in the community in the way of desiring good government for the protection of life and property and the education of her children, she should be allowed a voice and ballot in the maintenance of such government. The speaker answered several of the prominent objections which had been raised by men against woman suffrage. It had been said that the right to vote carried with it the duty of fighting for the country in time of war. There were plenty of cases among men who vote who, under no conceivable circumstances would be compelled to fight. Women did their part every way in every war. They were called upon to give up their sons and husbands. Was this no sacrifice for the country? The giving up a son by a mother was different from the father's sacrifice, as every one knew. The argument that the ballot would destroy the refinement of women applied equally to the case of men. The truth of the matter was, the principal objection to woman suffrage arose from the desire on the part of the men to be free from the restraints which would necessarily be imposed upon them. They, the men, did not want women round in the business. Their presence would, therefore, said the speaker, benefit politics.

ORGAN RECITALS.

A fair-sized audience of music-loving people, ladies and gentlemen, assembled in St. John's Chapel, Varick street, yesterday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock, in accordance with the resolution passed by the late Protestant Episcopal Convention, for the purpose of listening to an organ concert. The organ of St. John's Chapel is one of the latest manufacture of Henry Erben & Co., of this City, and has only recently been erected, having been completed just before the assembling of the convention. It is the largest and most powerful chancel-organ in the United States, having three banks of keys, three octaves of pedals, and fifty stops. Five of the stops are heavy diapason of sixteen feet each, seven are reeds, and six double diapason. The dimensions of the instrument are 40 feet in height, by 30 feet front, and 15 deep. The whole front is brilliantly illuminated to correspond with the work of the chancel. The programme of the concert yesterday was performed by Prof. C. E. Horsley, one of the four Trinity Church organists. Prof. Horsley was a pupil of Mendelssohn, and the selections of that great master predominated somewhat in the concert. Notable among them were: "Hear ye Israel," and "Be not Afraid," from "Elijah," and the "Wedding March." These were rendered in a manner quite worthy of the great composer and the fine instrument upon which they were played. Rossini's "Stabat Mater," "Inflammatus," and "Quis est Homo" were given, with one or two selections from Handel and Weber; also, several compositions and arrangements by Prof. Horsley himself. Throughout the entire performance the audience testified the liveliest appreciation, and were apparently much gratified. This afternoon a similar concert will be given at Trinity Church, commencing at 3 o'clock. Mr. James Carter will perform the programme upon the great organ of that church, the largest in America.

FOREST FIRES ALONG THE HUDSON.

Night navigation on the Hudson River has become quite difficult in consequence of the dense smoke from burning forests which settles down upon the water. The largest fire is located on the crests of the Highlands, near Crow's Nest, and opposite Cold Spring, where it is reported several hundred acres of timber land have been destroyed. Fears were entertained at one time that the fire, which was crawling rapidly down the mountain, would reach the Government buildings at the northern extremity of West Point. Accordingly the cadets were called out to fight it, and they did so with success. Rain is much needed to put a stop to these fires, which are supposed to be extending into Sullivan and Ulster Counties.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education held its ordinary regular meeting yesterday, Mr. William H. Neilson presiding. After the confirmation of the minutes, the Chairman said that before proceeding to the regular business of the session he deemed it fitting to announce the death of Inspector James Kelly, who had been in the service of the board for ten years, during which time he had commended himself to the regard of all the school officers of the City, as well as the teachers, by his genial disposition, and by the interest which he took in the work of education. Commissioner Farr paid a high tribute to the merits of the deceased, and offered a series of resolutions to the effect that in the death of Mr. Kelly the board had sustained the loss of a faithful and valuable school officer and able co-worker, and the community at large a spirited public officer; and that the members of the Board should attend in a body the funeral of the deceased, wearing the customary badges of mourning. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. A resolution was adopted requesting the Committee on Trustees to nominate a Trustee for each ward, according to the law of 1873, each to hold office for a term of five years. The report of the Auditing Committee stated that the committee had given special attention to the consumption of gas in the schools under the jurisdiction of the board, and that they had succeeded in effecting a saving of $3,500 for the year ending Oct. 1, 1874, as compared with the year ending Oct. 1, 1873. The committee believed that a still further saving might be effected. A report was read from the Finance Committee, which recommended the purchase of a statue of Washington now in the possession of Mrs. Hubbard, of Virginia, at a cost of $3,100, the amount to be raised by subscription among the children of the public schools. It was proposed to place the statue in Central Park. It is a copy from the celebrated marble statue by Houdon now in the Capitol at Richmond. The report was received, and it was ordered that it be printed in full on the minutes. A communication from the Committee on By-laws, in which they recommended that the system of sending the children attending the public schools on errands should be forbidden, was adopted by the board. The Chairman announced that according to the *City Record*, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had reduced the estimate made by the Board of Education for the ensuing year by the sum of $380,000. Mr. Beardslee offered a resolution to the effect that the board earnestly remonstrated against the proposed reduction; that such reduction would be injurious to the cause of public education in this city, and that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be requested to reconsider their action in regard thereto. Commissioner Farr thought that no good purpose would be served by adopting such a hasty resolution. Besides, the matter was already in the hands of the Finance Committee, and it would be simply interfering with their action to pass Commissioner Beardslee's resolution. Commissioner Man saw no objection to the passing of the resolution, but he would add as an amendment that the Finance Committee, with the President of the Board, be a special committee to present the resolution to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and if necessary urge the reconsideration of the estimate. The President, while surprised that such a reduction should be made, was yet of opinion that they should meet the Board of Apportionment in the spirit of Commissioner Man's amendment. Commissioner Beardslee insisted that their estimates were not bogus ones, that they were made on an economic basis, and that therefore there could be no objection to pass the resolution which he proposed. Commissioner Dowd thought it might be as well to see if some reduction could not be made. It should be remembered that these estimates were made before they were aware that the large sum of $38,000,000 was to be raised for the expenses of the City. He moved that the entire matter be referred to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to consult the Board of Audit as to the proposed reduction. The proposition was carried, and the board adjourned.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

CELEBRATION OF THE UNION OF THE TWO COUNTRIES IN THIS CITY.

The annual celebration of the union of Norway and Sweden was held last evening, under the pleasantest circumstances, at Turner Hall, No. 66 East Fourth street. To the Norwegians and the Swedes the day they thus celebrated is very much like our Independence Day, for on it their nation was born. The inauspicious circumstances attending the union of the two countries are familiar. Napoleon had been too successful in his ambitions, and had drawn against himself the enmity of the allied powers. At their head was England, and that nation, in order to induce Sweden to enter the league, promised it Norway as a part of the bribe for its support. Norway, of course, was no more a dependency of England than Rome or China, and accordingly England, having promised to deliver what did not belong to it, being short of a nation, so to speak, was somewhat embarrassed in fulfilling the contract. The result was a war which was only half-heartedly carried on by all the parties to it, and which resulted in perhaps the only compromise upon the pages of history that has been entirely successful in its results. Peace was declared upon this basis: The Norwegians promised allegiance to the Swedish King, and were in turn guaranteed peaceful enjoyment of their Constitution, the perfection of which instrument challenges wonder and admiration alike; for the committee by whom it was drawn up were in session barely four days, and in over a half century it has scarcely required amendment. Since their union in 1814, Norway and Sweden have rapidly and steadily advanced in prosperity, and are to-day the third nation upon the sea. It was this union, so inauspicious in its beginning and so fortunate in its results, that was celebrated last evening. The event being a national one, it called out a large and highly respectable assembly of ladies and gentlemen. The room was tastefully decorated with American, Norwegian, and Swedish flags, and with the banners of the society under the auspices of which the entertainment was given. The preliminary exercises were dancing and the rendering by the band of several national airs which had been newly arranged for the occasion by N. Lasson. Then was sung the national song written by Bjornstjerne Bjornson, Sweden's greatest poet. With a melody which an American ear cannot fail to catch, it thus begins:

> Det er Jubel nu i Nordur,
> Sang og Baegerklang;
> Der, hvor Ufuds Lyn og Tordur
> Ruside engang.

And so on for three eight-lined verses, which are alternately occupied in proud praise of the old times of war and in jubilation over the dawning era of peace and prosperity. This was the last of the exercises of a distinctive character, for the dancing, which was kept up to a late hour; the supper, and the impromptu speeches, are not monopolized by any one nation. But though the event celebrated last evening was a national one, it is not without its interest for Americans. The Swedes form a large part of our population, and in industry, frugality, and love of order they are not excelled even by the Germans. Swedish nurses and Swedish gardeners are justly celebrated for their cleanliness and faithfulness. And in the higher walks of literature, art, and music they are beginning to have an influence disproportioned to their numbers. Right here in our own City the Swedes are numbered by thousands, and sometimes sixty Swedish ships lie in our harbor at once. And in the North-west, where the climate is like their own, they are still more numerous, while in Chicago they form as large a proportion of the population as do the Germans here.

THE CASE OF MESSRS. POLHAMUS & JACKSON.

A motion for a new trial in the case of the United States against Messrs. Polhamus & Jackson was argued in the United States Circuit Court yesterday before Judge Shipman. The readers of THE TIMES will remember that this suit was brought by the United States to recover $500,000 alleged to have been received by the defendants, to be used in speculations in Wall street, from Major J. L. Hodge, a paymaster in the United States Army, they knowing at the time that the funds so received belonged to the Government. Mr. Tremain, the United States Assistant District Attorney, moved that the verdict be set aside on the Judge's minutes, and claimed that the verdict given by the jury was against the weight of evidence, and that there had been other inaccuracies calculated to mislead the jury. Mr. Tremain also argued that, according to common law, the court had a right to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial. Mr. Roger A. Pryor, the counsel for the defense, said that a motion to set aside a verdict on the Judge's minutes was unknown to the Federal Courts. If there were errors of law a bill of exceptions might be filed. The case had been tried by a most intelligent jury, and if their verdict were set aside, what would be the use of a jury trial? The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED.

Frank Buck, William Russell, and Thomas Moore, well-known pickpockets, were arrested on Tuesday evening by Detectives Heidelberg, King, and Clapp, of the Central Office, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where they were found mixing with the large crowd of spectators who had assembled in the bar-room to listen to the election returns which were announced there. The prisoners are detained at the Police Central Office, awaiting identification. Russell was arrested in February last, by Detective Heidelberg, for having attempted to pick a lady's pocket on a Jersey City ferry-boat, and on conviction was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Buck and Moore have been frequently arrested for picking pockets.

A PLAYWRIGHT SENT TO STATE PRISON.

In May, 1872, Corydon A. Alvord, the son of wealthy parents in Hartford, Conn., came to this City and presented a note for $2,000, duly indorsed by Alvord's father and mother, and E. D. Tiffany, to Moses K. Moodey, a broker, for negotiation. Alvord received the money and immediately sailed for Europe, and it was subsequently discovered that the indorsements on the note were forgeries. After a lapse of two years Mr. Moodey ascertained that Alvord had returned to this City, and was employed at the Olympic Theatre under the name of his wife, Mlle. Montagne. Mr. Moodey thereupon sued out a bench warrant, through District Attorney Horace Russell, and Alvord, who stated that he was engaged as playwright at the Olympic, was arrested at the theatre by Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office. In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Alvord pleaded guilty to forgery, and was sent to State Prison for three years.

THE GLENDENNING SCANDAL.

THE TRIAL DRAWING TO A CLOSE—MRS. GREYSTOCK'S TESTIMONY CONTRADICTED.

The trial of Rev. John S. Glendenning, adjourned from Friday afternoon last, was resumed before the Jersey City Presbytery yesterday afternoon, in the Prospect Avenue Church, on Jersey City Heights. The trial is rapidly drawing to a close, and the interest in it seems to increase as it progresses. The attendance yesterday was fully as large as on any previous occasion. Rev. Mr. Riggs opened the session of yesterday afternoon with prayer, and the defense proceeded with the examination of their witnesses. Mrs. Greystock, who was employed in the Asylum in Clinton place, New-York, having identified Glendenning as the one who had made application to the institution for a lady about to be confined, the defense consumed all of yesterday afternoon in an effort to prove that Mrs. Greystock is unworthy of credence. The first witness called for this purpose was Mrs. Caroline Wetmore. She testified that she was a member of several committees in charge of the Clinton Place Nursery, and had entire control of the internal arrangements of the institution. Mrs. Greystock was a servant in the Lying-in Asylum. She was poor and friendless, and had been taken in as an inmate. She had a child born in the asylum, and was afterward employed as wet nurse at $8 per month. She discharged some of the duties of a matron, and because she was impudent and did not know her place, she may have thought she was a matron. If application had been made it would have been her duty to inform witness, but she did not tell her in June that Glendenning had made an application. After the case had been noticed in the papers she told her. She believed from what she heard from others that Mrs. Greystock did not know anything about the case. She told her Mrs. Metz had called to see whether she could identify Glendenning. She didn't want Mrs. Greystock to testify, because she knew that she had manufactured the story, and always believed that she was untruthful and exaggerated everything. She thought Mrs. Greystock was paid for her statement.

Eliza E. Morford, who was next sworn, testified that she was one of the Reception Committee of the Asylum in Clinton place. She considered Nellie Greystock a very deep woman. She was very untruthful, and often told her that Mrs. Wetmore said witness had done wrong, and Mrs. Wetmore denied that she had said so. She objected to having Nellie in the house any longer, and threatened to leave. Mrs. Wetmore said that her good qualities overcame her bad ones. Witness thought she was deceived as to Nellie's usefulness. Mrs. Greystock never told her about a young man having made application at the institution until after Mrs. Miller's visit. She asked her every day if any application had been made, and she said, "No."

On cross-examination witness testified that she never believed Mrs. Greystock's statements. Mrs. Greystock told her that when Glendenning called she could not see him because he had his hat drawn down over his face.

The session then closed for the day.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

JOSEPH DION AND GARNIER THE WINNERS IN THE FIRST TWO CONTESTS.

The billiard tournament for the championship of the United States at the three-ball game was inaugurated last evening at Tammany Hall, in the presence of a numerous and respectable audience, which included many ladies. The first game was between the brothers Dion. Mr. Neil Bryant acted as umpire, and Mr. Knight as marker. Joseph Dion took the lead at the outset of the game and never left it to the close, playing all through with a nerve and dash that elicited frequent and deserved applause. In his sixth inning, by excellent play, he rolled up a handsome 83, which he soon after supplemented by a brilliantly executed run of 64, which made his total score 188 to his opponent's 117. Meanwhile Cyrille played with persistent ill-fortune—the balls invariably breaking badly for him, defeating his best efforts for position. The highest run of the game was made by Joseph, on the eleventh inning, when, by exquisite nursing, he added 106 to his score, failing to count finally on a cushion shot, by a mere hair's-breadth. The game was run out by Joseph on the twelfth inning, Cyrille being away behind. The average of the victor was exceptionally large, being 25, a figure rarely attained, even in practice games. There is considerable betting on the result of the tournament, and French pools are for sale at Maurice Daly's and at Tammany Hall.

The second game was between Messrs. Albert Garnier and A. P. Rudolphe, but before it began the audience were kept waiting for fully half an hour because of the refusal of the latter to play. Being threatened with expulsion, he at length took his cue and won the lead. Throughout the game was a most interesting one, both men playing with all their wonderful skill. At first Garnier, who had been annoyed by Rudolphe's conduct, played poorly, but when Rudolphe had scored 65, he took his cue to poor balls, but, by generalship and a little luck at one point, added 90 to his score. Then Rudolphe ran a pretty 69, which was ended by a freeze, and from that time the game lagged somewhat. At 11 P. M. Garnier went in with 86 to make, and made them in beautiful style. Rudolphe scored 197 to Garnier's 300. The audience were evidently delighted at the defeat of Rudolphe.

VENTILATING THE EIGHTH AVENUE CARS.

A hearing in the matter of an order issued by the Board of Health, directing the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company to construct ventilating windows in the roofs of their cars, was commenced yesterday before George S. Hastings, the referee appointed to take testimony. The company entered a protest against the proceedings, claiming that the Board of Health has no right or authority to enforce the order referred, nor to designate in any manner how the cars should be constructed, or in what manner they should be altered to secure better ventilation. The protest was entered on the record, and a number of witnesses were examined on behalf of the company. The testimony was to the effect that although the cars of the Eighth Avenue Railroad are constructed differently from those on the other City railroads in not having ventilating windows in the roof, yet, the ventilation by the front and rear doors and windows is so much better than in the other cars that the roof ventilators are not necessary. Several gentlemen in the habit of riding on this road, the Superintendent of the road, and other employes, testified that the cars are healthy and comfortable. The hearing was adjourned until the 21st inst.

NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

The Board of Directors at their monthly meeting adopted the following resolution of respect to the memory of their late Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Denny:

Resolved, That the Directors of the New-York Juvenile Asylum would record the expression of their deep regret for the death of their esteemed associate and friend Thomas Denny, for more than twenty years a director of this institution, and long its able and faithful Treasurer. That when we remember these many years of pleasant intercourse, his genial and kindly bearing, his Christian courtesy, his wise and conservative counsels, his persevering attendance, even to our last meeting, the complete and exact fulfillment of his voluntary duty as our Treasurer—keeping his accounts with his own hand, while engaged in a large and engrossing business, we feel that we have sustained a real loss, and we think with sadness that we shall no more see his benignant face among us; that we would express to his bereaved family our earnest sympathy in their great great loss, and our congratulations that a life so full of beneficence and goodness has been spared to them three score years and ten; and that, while they mourn the loss of his presence, they have so rich a treasure in his memory and his example.

A. R. WETMORE, President.
WILLIAM C. GILMAN, Secretary.

WILD STEERS IN THE STREETS.

The inhabitants of the upper end of the island were yesterday again inflicted with one of those visitations of too frequent occurence in that quarter of the City. A drove of wild Texan steers, landed from the stock cars at Manhattanville Station on the Hudson River Railroad at 5 A. M., became unmanageable, and escaping from the drovers stampeded in every direction, spreading terror and consternation. The infuriated beasts, numbering twenty-five, maddened with hunger and thirst, ran up the Boulevard and Tenth avenue, chasing everybody before them. Fortunately, this part of the City is not thickly populated, and the enraged creatures did no damage of consequence. They roamed at large for some time in Carmansville, and at about 7 A. M. eight of them were captured by Sergt. McConnel and Officer Malloy, of the Thirty-second Precinct, and safely secured in the yard adjoining the station-house, corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second street and Tenth avenue, until their owners claim them. The drovers having charge of the cattle were in search of the rest of the herd during the day, and have by this time, it is believed, secured all of the animals. The forays of wild steers which so often escape from the Manhattanville cattle pens is a source of serious annoyance to residents of the suburbs. Fences are broken down, lawns trampled, and flowers and shrubbery destroyed, and the lives and limbs of the people endangered. It is about time that something was done to remedy the evil.

ACCIDENT TO JUDGE FREEDMAN.

On his way to court yesterday, Judge Freedman, now holding Special Term of the Superior Court, was thrown from his buggy and severely, though not seriously, injured. It appeared that when he had reached Fifty-fourth street, in the vicinity of Chief Justice Monell's house, his horse took fright and became unmanageable, and thus caused the accident. The Chief Justice happened to be a witness to the occurrence, and, promptly coming to the relief of his associate, had him removed to his home in a carriage.

OBITUARY.

JOHN ADRIANCE.

Mr. John Adriance, a well-known real estate lawyer in this City, died suddenly on Tuesday morning, at his residence, in Twenty-fifth street. For some weeks past he had been in ill health, occasioned by mental anxiety, and although some doubt of his recovery was entertained, his death was wholly unexpected by his family and the wide circle of friends to whom he had endeared himself in his professional career. Mr. Adriance was the son of Mr. Isaac Adriance, whose homestead was situated where Stetson's Casino now stands in Central Park. He was a graduate of Williams College, where he finished his studies in 1855. Subsequently he entered the law office of Messrs. Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, and having been admitted to the Bar he soon entered upon an extensive practice. The reputation his father had acquired in this profession contributed largely to his success, much of his patronage being derived from those who formerly retained his father. He commenced his professional career in partnership with Mr. Wood, and this connection was retained until his death. Few lawyers were more favorably known among the members of his profession, and he endeared himself to his friends by his many social virtues and amiable disposition. In all his business relations he was distinguished for his candor and integrity, which were such as to insure the confidence of all with whom he had any dealings in his professional capacity. He was a member of the Collegiate Church, and served for two terms as a Loan Commissioner, and was also a member of the New-York Historical Society. Mr. Adriance had apparently a long life of usefulness before him, being but forty-three years of age at the time of his death.

THE LATE WILLIAM H. RAYNOR.

At a large and influential meeting of real estate owners, held at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, New-York, on the 2d day of November, 1874, the undersigned were appointed a committee to draw resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in the loss they had sustained in the death of Mr. William H. Raynor, and of the sympathy of those present with the family of deceased in their great affliction, and at a meeting of the committee held immediately thereafter, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His inscrutable providence, to remove from our midst by death our esteemed friend and valued fellow-citizen, Mr. William H. Raynor.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Raynor this community has suffered a great loss by the removal from it in the prime of his life, and in the height of his usefulness, one who, whether considered in the character of associate, adviser, friend, citizen, or as a man, was among the first and best in our midst; one who, by his energy of character, raised himself by his own unaided exertions to a high position as a citizen, a man of influence, and of wealth; by his ability and knowledge rendered himself the trusted counselor and adviser of his friends and associates; by his honesty of purpose and high standard of duty commanded the admiration and respect of all who knew him.

Resolved, That we, who were personally his intimate associates and friends, do hereby testify to our deep sense of our personal loss, and to our high admiration of the character of our departed friend.

Resolved, That we do hereby tender to the afflicted widow and family of Mr. Raynor our respectful and heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their great affliction.

A TARDY BUT PROPER ORDER.

Mayor Havemeyer issued the following order yesterday:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1874.

Whereas, Many and frequent complaints are made at this office to the effect that the Marshals of this City are in the habit of charging the sum of $11 75 on the executions of orders of arrest out of the Marine and other courts, claiming the said sum as their legal fees for serving and executing such process; and

Whereas, Such charge is improper, illegal, and contrary to the statute regulating the fees of City Marshals;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to the Marshals of this City that henceforth they, and each of them, will be held to a strict accountability for any violation of the statutes regulating their fees and charges on orders of arrest and other process.

By order of

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.
EMILE BENEVILLE, Secretary.

ATTEMPTING TO STAB HIS LANDLORD.

August Semme is a charcoal-burner, of French extraction, who has been boarding with Xavier Mangin, of No. 53 Wooster street. On election day he drank too much, and became very abusive to his landlord. The latter attempted to eject him, when Semme made a cut at him with a pen-knife which he held in his hand. The knife cut a hole nearly six inches long in the vest of Mangin, just grazing his skin. He would have been severely wounded but for arresting his assailant's arm in time. Semme was arrested by Officer Conlon, of the Eigth Precinct, and yesterday, at Jefferson Market Police Court, Justice Flammer held him in $1,000 bail, charged with felonious assault.

A DYING PRELATE.

Right Rev. Dr. Bacon, Catholic Bishop of Portland, Me., aged sixty years, arrived from Europe by the Periere, of the Transatlantique Line, yesterday evening, in a dying condition from general debility. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge E. H. Durell, of Louisiana, is at the Astor House.

Judge W. L. Learned, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House.

Gen. J. J. Abercrombie, U. S. Army, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Gen. Thomas S. Rosser, of Minnesota, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. G. W. Patten, U. S. Army, is at the St. James Hotel.

John Crossley, M. P., of Liverpool; Gen Wesley Merritt, U. S. Army; Judge Platt Potter, of Schenectady; and Hon. W. E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Right Hon. Hugh Childers, M. P., of England; Senator William McMaster, Joseph Price, and W. K. Muir, of Canada; Hon. John V. L. Pruyn, of Albany; Col. Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

A PARSON'S FIGHT WITH BURGLARS.

Rev. J. W. Greene, an Elder of the M. E. Church, residing at Terre Haute, Ind., had an exciting encounter with burglars about 2 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 28. As the story runs, he had only been home a short time from the quarterly conference, when he was awakened by his wife, who said that there was some one at the kitchen window. He arose, got his shot-gun, and went into the kitchen, and saw working at the window, endeavoring to raise it, a large man, while another one stood on the ground watching. He pointed the gun at the first man's breast and pulled the trigger. It snapped, and he leaped down and ran. He opened the door, followed outside of the fence, brought one of them to a halt, and while he held the gun pointed at him shouted for aid in securing the burglar. The minister turned his gaze for an instant, and the burglar leaped in upon him and caught the gun. Then followed a struggle, in the midst of which the other thief came up and shot at Mr. Greene, the ball cutting a slight gash in his right side. The struggling thief got away with Mr. Greene's gun, but left his pistol and knife lying at the clergyman's feet.

TEN THOUSAND SHEEP ON THE MOVE.

The Omaha (Neb.) *Tribune* of Oct. 26 says: "Yesterday morning Mr. Perea's vast flock of sheep arrived on the bluff to the south west of the city, and this morning they were delivered to the parties to whom they had been sold. The flock numbers about ten thousand five hundred head, and the animals are in fine condition, after a jaunt of over four hundred miles, accomplished in about forty-five days. On the trip to Denver only about thirty head were lost, including those killed by the herders for meat. Four thousand ewes, not a black one among them, were kept by themselves, and as they were huddled together by the order of Mr. Perea the sight was one not soon to be forgotten. The movements of their bodies, as the sun shone across them, reminded one most forcibly of the waves on a large body of water. The sheep are divided into flocks of about 3,000 each, and are then tended by two men. At night the sheep will remain around the camp-fire, and will not wander, as would be the natural supposition. At the first peep of day they are started on, and move ahead only about as fast as they graze the ground."

SUITS UNDER THE EXCISE LAWS.

The Rochester *Union* of Tuesday says that "the Women's Temperance Union" has commenced a large number of civil suits in that city to recover penalties for the violation of the Excise laws. Many of these actions will be brought to trial at an early day, and will present legal questions of interest. The Excise Commissioners have proceeded upon a construction of the statutes which permits them to issue full licenses to persons not keepers of inns, "saloon licenses," and in some of these actions the correctness of this construction and the validity of the Excise Board's acts will be determined. The questions thus raised apply throughout the entire State, and will doubtless be finally settled by the Court of Appeals. The Women's Temperance Union desire by means of these suits, which will be systematically brought and carried on, to confine the sale of liquors among those who have obtained valid licenses, and to enforce an observance of all the provisions of the statutes by the holders of licenses.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mayor Havemeyer has dismissed the charges against Marshal Leubischer of the Marine Court.

Joseph Weekly, of No. 44 Delancey street, attempted suicide last night by taking Paris green. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The American Meteorological Society will meet to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the rooms of the American Institute in the Cooper Union building.

The Board of Supervisors will meet as County Canvassers, on the 13th instant, to canvass the election returns, copies of which were filed yesterday in the Mayor's Office.

A meeting of the School Inspectors will be held in the hall of the Board of Education on Saturday next, to pay a tribute to the memory of their late associate, Mr. James Kelly.

John Dixon, arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Osborn, yesterday, charged with false registration, was discharged, it being proved that he had a right to register.

Dr. Henry De Costa Poole, aged thirty-four years, committed suicide yesterday at his residence, No. 426 Sixth avenue, by shooting himself through the head. Cause, temporary insanity.

Abraham Jones, colored, of No. 42 Thomas street, was held at the Tombs to await the result of the injuries of Thomas Dunn, also of No. 42 Thomas street, whom he cut in the neck with a razor.

Isabella Johnson, who refused to answer all questions, was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday for stealing $70 worth of wearing apparel from Alonzo Hall, of No. 206 West Twenty-ninth street.

Patrick Campbell, of No. 17 East street, was yesterday arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Shields, charged with having registered fraudulently. He was held in default of $300 bail for examination.

William Russell was charged at the Tombs yesterday with illegally voting in the name of Patrick Higgins, of No. 106 Greenwich street. Russell, who lives in the same house, said that Higgins told him to do so. He was held for trial.

The choral festival of the United Choirs of Trinity Church will be held this year in St. John's Chapel, Varick street, on Thursday evening, Nov. 19. Mr. Horsley, the organist of St. John's Chapel, has written an anthem for the occasion.

At a recent meeting of the Butter and Cheese Exchange, a petition was presented from several members of the Exchange, asking that a call on butter be discontinued. The consideration of the subject was postponed until the 10th inst.

Bridget Degnan, a servant girl in the employment of Mrs. Mary Smith, No. 146 Waverley place, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Flammer, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with stealing a purse containing $41 from her employer.

While Ludwig Foss, of No. 29 Rivington street, was looking at the election bulletins in Printing-house square on Tuesday night, John Spencer, of No. 304 Mott street, attempted to appropriate his watch, value $60. At the Tombs yesterday Spencer was held for trial.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, in the case of the contested will of Mrs. Sarah E. Burnett, Mr. A. Oakey Hall summed up the evidence in behalf of the contestants. The case was then closed, and Surrogate Hutchings took the papers and reserved his decision.

The Pilot Commissioners met yesterday at No. 40 Burling slip. The question of admitting a new pilot-boat was introduced, but the consideration of the subject was postponed until the next weekly meeting. A report was made that a bowlder weighing four tons was recently removed from the bed of the East River, near Pier No. 10.

John, alias "Piper," Burns, who has only just come off the Island, was charged in the Court of General Sessions yesterday with an attempted burglary on Twenty-second street, and was acquitted for want of evidence. John Clancy, jointly charged with Burns, pleaded guilty last week and was sent to State Prison.

The civil jury in the United States District Court was called yesterday, Judge Blatchford presiding. It was ordered by the court that Messrs. Hermann Bachman, Frederick W. Jackson, H. H. Levin, J. F. Navarro, and J. H. Nicholson, should be notified to appear and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in not appearing as jurors when summoned.

The semi-monthly reception of the Free Training Schools will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, at No. 47 East Tenth street. The entertainment will consist of music, readings, and recitations by accomplished artists and amateurs. All working women are cordially invited to attend. During the Winter these receptions will be held upon the first and third Thursdays of each month, instead of upon every Thursday, as during the Summer.

BROOKLYN.

Gen. Tracy will make a motion in the Supreme Court, before Judge Tappan, during the present week, to have Mrs. Merrigan, recently held for the murder of Margaret Hamill, admitted to bail. It will be remembered that the jury disagreed after being locked up all night.

George Head, a fireman on the tug-boat Washington, was found dead yesterday in an alleyway in King street, near Ferris. The death of Head, who is said to be a member of a highly respectable family in the central part of the State, was the result of excessive indulgence in liquor.

Miss Violetta Colville, the young American prima donna, will make her début at the Academy of Music in sacred concert on Sunday evening next. Much curiosity has been aroused in this city to hear Miss Colville, of whom it is rumored that she will soon take a high place on the operatic stage. Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band will assist at the concert.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Midland Railroad bridge which fell into the Passaic under weight of a train of freight cars on Tuesday morning, will have been repaired by noon to-day.

A few evenings ago John Parcells, while hunting near Englewood, walked close to the edge of a precipice sixty feet deep. The earth gave way and he was precipitated to the foot of the declivity. He was picked up dead.

Louis Weiter started in the hat business at No. 118 Market street, Newark, some months ago. He procured credit to the amount, it is stated, of $15,000, and on Saturday disappeared. A few goods left in the store were yesterday seized for rent.

MORE CHINESE STUDENTS.

Among the passengers on the Pacific Mail steam-ship Japan, which arrived at San Francisco Oct. 21, from China, were thirty Chinese students, ranging from ten to fourteen years of age. They are in charge of two commissioners and a teacher of the same nationality, who are designated on the list as guardians. The senior commissioner, Kwong Ki Chin, is described as an affable and intelligent man of about thirty-five years, who occupies a high position in his own land, and has a good knowledge of the English language. Associated with him are Ki Chan He, another distinguished Chinese official, and Lun U Koong, a schoolmaster of considerable repute in Shanghai. The first-named, in speaking of the practice that has obtained of dispatching Chinese students to America, said to a reporter of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, that his country aimed to obtain a thorough knowledge of our people through a medium controlled by herself. The students were selected from among the brightest and most studious pupils of schools in Shanghai, which he termed the central and most important port of China. Many districts were represented in the ranks of the students, from the fact that Shanghai attracted students from different directions. The choice of students is conducted under the auspices of the Government in a strictly impartial manner, and the selection is based upon the results of a competitive examination, which is equally fair for the rich and the poor. After the selection of the students the list is sent to the office of the American Legation at Pekin for the approval of the United States Minister. Diplomatic correspondence between the Minister and Department of State in the Empire and the Minister and the Department of State in America concerning the proposed visit of the students to this country, continues for the orthodox period, and the departure finally takes place. The present delegation of students were the recipients of numerous courtesies at Shanghai, a few days prior to the sailing of the steamer. The Mayor of the city tendered them a reception, at which each wore the Mandarin or court-dress. Mr. Chin says that the affair was brilliant and interesting. A feature of the demonstration was the address of the Mayor to the students, in the course of which he exhorted the lads to remember that the mother country paid the expenses of this expedition in pursuit of learning, and to her was due a great debt of gratitude. Her young people going forth into a strange land should so conduct themselves that China would not be mentioned save in terms of respect. The students should be studious and obedient and remember the reverence due the traditions of the Empire. The reception given to the Mayor was followed by an interview with Consul General Seward, who also gave the students friendly advice. The passage to San Francisco was devoid of special incident, and the health of the party continued unimpaired. The students are destined for Hartford, Conn. At that point measures have been taken for their instruction upon a plan inaugurated some months since. The sixty Chinese students now in Connecticut are divided into six divisions, and attend different academies within easy reach of Hartford. A Chinese school is in session in that city, and this institution demands the attention of the divisions, in regular succession, two weeks at a time. Thus for every eight weeks of English study the students have two weeks of Chinese. The idea of this division of study, as explained by Mr. Chin, is in order that the students may follow the example of their ancestors in clinging to the opinion that there is no place like home.

A CIGAR SHOT FROM A MAN'S MOUTH.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* says that on Monday morning a gentleman named Norton, standing in Winslow's provision store in Market square, that city, leisurely smoking his cigar, suddenly stopped smoking for he had no longer any cigar to smoke, the half-consumed fragment of the weed flying out of his lips. At the same moment almost, Mr. A. L. Winslow, who was standing at a table close at hand, felt a sharp rap on his side and saw a minie ball flatten itself on the wall near by. It seems that the ball, nearly spent, struck the cigar from Mr. Norton's lips, gave Mr. Winslow a gentle reminder of its presence, and then, after vainly butting the wall, fell to the floor. The gentlemen who had such a narrow escape are anxious to know where the ball came from.

[Advertisement.]

Politicians will delight in the beauty, artistic elegance, and manifest superiority of the Knox Hat, sold at No. 212 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PRINTING CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4.—There is more doing in Printing Cloths at better prices. Standard and Extra 64s. are quoted at 5⅜c.@5½c.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.—James H. Jones and man servant, Mrs. A. H. Vinton, Miss Vinton, Mr. and Mrs. John Steward, Jr., and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Sargent, G. A. Brown, Col. Lawrence Kip and wife, Master Lorillard Kip, Mrs. Edith Kip, Miss M. H. Bache, Mr. and Mrs. Delancey A. Kane, Miss Vinton, Miss Mary C. Pike, Benjamin F. Rule, H. A. Laughlin, Leonardo Chia, Odon Ferrer, Rev. Thomas F. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. A. Newbold Morris and two children, Charles Newkirch, Richard Taylor, J. Francis Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Kane and two children, James Birch, John Borrowman, R. McMaster, Gen. M. A. Reno U. S. A., Mrs. McDuff and two children, S. M. Meyes and son, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Farnam, child, infant, and nurse, John Rigby, J. E. Courtenay, Right Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D., and wife, Thomas Evans, A. W. Dunn, H. L. Einstein, C. A. Beckingham, John Wallace, Richard Williamson, J. P. Gulich, Rev. B. S. McManns, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Chilson, Joseph Garside, J. T. Hays, Lewis Denton, H. McGilvray, Miss McGilvray and maid, T. Baurmann, Amasa Lyon, Alexander Notman, Mr. McNicoll, Mr. Bracewell, Arthur Rollit, Frederick Rollit, Mrs. M. F. Clark, two children, and maid, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Suffield and child, P. J. Plunkett, Mr. Coleman, Mrs. Lindsay and child, Rev. T. B. McLeod, W. Temple, Mr. Just.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Aiken, Miss Aiken, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Aylevin, Miss Fanny Aylevin, infant, and nurse, L. N. Asiel, F. Braughton, Miss S. S. Brayton, Miss J. W. Brayton, Miss M. Brayton, Mr. Baum, Mrs. Berry, Miss Berry, Miss N. Berry, Master Berry, Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M. P., Miss M. A. Crofts, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cox and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. A. Carter, Jr., and three children, Robert C. Cornell, Miss Edith Cornell, G. P. Cowles, John Dawson, Rev. Patrick Duggan, J. M. De Montalvan, J. H. Edwards, Miss Annie Greff, Mrs. G. D. Guild, Miss Guild, Mrs. J. T. Gilbert, four daughters, and child, A. L. Holley, W. S. Hedges, Miss E. M. Hacker, Mr. Hubback, Mr. Holt, Mrs. Hawley, Mrs. E. M. Horner, Edward J. H. Howell, C. F. Isley and wife, Mr. Ives, Mrs. L. B. Jewell, Mr. King, P. S. Miller, Gen. and Mrs. Merrett, Miss E. P. Meriwether, Mr. Maillard, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. J. H. Morrell and two children, Daniel Milmo and friend, John E. Meredith, Master Alfred Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. Neill and two infants, Miss A. Newall, Miss Niles, L. Pierre, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, Jr., Samuel Quincey, B. F. Romaine, Miss J. T. Ripley, Mrs. Ross and maid, S. A. Strang, Mr. Stewart, B. A. Sands, Miss Strong, Mrs. Sykes and child, James Taylor, Miss E. Taylor, Mr. Tarleton, F. D. W. Thomson, Dr. S. P. Tuckerman, Miss Tuckerman, Mrs. Waterman and child, Mrs. Wheelwright, Miss Wheelwright, Miss M. Wheelwright, G. Wheelwright, Jr., Joseph Whiting, Miss Willard, Mrs. L. P. Watson, Mrs. Wilcoxon and child, Miss J. William, Professor and Mrs. W. Watson, Mrs. Warren, Miss Ward, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, four children and maid, Dr. W. H. Workman, Richard Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Yarnall and two sons, Mrs. Zebley, Miss C. Thomas, Mr. Childers, Jr., Miss M. E. Taylor.

In steam-ship Periere, from Havre.—Horace Kelly, Mrs. Horace Kelly, Mr. Maignan, Mr. Curtis, Y. D. Clark, Ventura Mestre, Mrs. Ventura Mestre, child, and nurse, Mrs. M. Soulonmiac, Mgr. MacCloskey, Mr. De La Grange, Mrs. De La Grange, William Bacon, Rev. Mr. Barry, G. Barry, S. O'Brien, Mr. Guiran, Mrs. Guiriu, child, and governess, Mrs. Mercer, Mr. Triarte, C. Guerindian, Mr. Gueble, Miss Harding, Mr. Lefaine, Mrs. Lefaine, child, and servant, D. A. Chaffraix, Mrs. D. A. Chaffraix, Miss C. Demonteux, A. Seignouret, Mrs. Gilbert Pierre, two children, and servant, Mr. Lallour, Mr. Miffret, Mr. Chevallier, Mr. Paine, Mr. Oudetat, Miss Morell, Mr. Abadie, J. Croushet, J. Broussard, Mrs. J. Baley and child, J. Blumenthal, Mr. Domiron, Mr. Flashart, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice and child, Mr. Ozanne, Miss A. Ozanne, Miss Aug. Ozanne, Mr. Frances, Miss E. Daubum, Mr. Canille, Mr. and Mrs. Rousselin, Mr. Alphonse, H. Baloner, P. Deperrois, Mr. Stoiquart, Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. Frenh, A. Roullier, Miss A. Michel, Miss Ag. Michel, Mr. Maurage, Mrs. Roques, Mr. and Mrs. Barthes, Mr. Gondre, Mr. Pele, Mr. Chazelle, Mr. Liram, Capt. Leach, Mrs. Recordon, Miss Recordon, Mr. Lermitte, Mrs. Lermitte, Miss Lermitte, Miss C. Kah, Mr. T. Geildant, Mrs. Gaullier, Mr. Debauge, Mrs. A. Debauge and children, Mrs. R. Lehman, Mrs. J. Landsberg, Mrs. Landsberg, Mrs. R. Sigoillet, Mr. R. Sigoillet, Mr. T. Mieusset, Mr. T. Darmois, H. Teindel, Mr. Retail, Mr. Kubler, J. F. Georges, Mrs. L. Jacquet, G. Lang, Miss R. Alexandre, Miss M. Clement, A. Charton, Mrs. Charton, Mrs. Brenier and children, A. Maes, H. Faure, Mrs. Monin, Mrs. Varny, Mr. Lemarec, Rev. Brothers Piat, Bichu, Lacombe, Detorre, Collette, Bererd.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:34 | Sun sets....4:53 | Moon rises. 3:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:03 | Gov. Island. 5:52 | Hell Gate..7:12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Royal Minstrel, (Br.,) Henderson, Galveston, Funch, Edye & Co.; Algeria, (Br.,) Le Mesurier, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Helvetia, (Br.) Webster, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Etna, (Br.,) Fecker, Port-au-Prince, Laguayra, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; City of Galveston, Evans, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Vesper, Davis, Wilmington, Del., Chester, A. Abbott; George Washington, Whitehead, Portland, Me., Clark & Seaman.

Ship Rona, (Br.,) McKenzie, Liverpool, R. J. Cortis.

Barks Lea, (Aust.,) Smerchinich, Liverpool, Slocovich & Co.; Min, (Br.,) Peters, London, Henderson Brothers; Omega, (Ital.,) Frascanora, Civita Vecchia, J. C. Seager.

Brigs Starlight, Stover, Port-au-Spain, L. W. & P. Armstrong; Adolph and Laura, (Br.,) Rosch, Oporto, Portu., G. F. Bulley; Vincenzo T., (Ital.,) Godano, Constantinople, Slocovich & Co.; Julia Blake, (Br.,) Knowlton, Bahia, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Adaline Richardson, Drisko, Cardenas, James H. Winchester & Co.

Schrs. Traveller, Hodges, St. Augustine, Fla., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Pointer, Bliss, Bristol, H. W. Jackson & Son; Julia E. Willetts, Dayton, Key West and Pensacola, Benner & Pinckney.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Abyssinia, (Br.,) Hains, Liverpool Oct. 24, and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and 138 passengers to Charles G. Francklyn. Nov. 2, 569 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a bark-rigged steam-ship bound E.; 3d, 407 miles E. of Sandy Hook, exchanged night signals with a White Star steam-ship bound do.

Steam-ship Columbus, Reed, Havana Oct. 30, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Pereire (Fr.,) Sumount, Havre Oct. 23 via Brest 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steam-ship Regulator, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship City of New-Bedford, Fish, New-Bedford.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Erin, (Br.,) Andrews, Liverpool Oct. 21 and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and 270 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Victoria, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow Oct. 24 and Moville 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Steinmann, (Belg.,) Lochere, Antwerp Oct. 15, with mdse. and 3 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig J. H. Lane, (of Searsport,) Bickmore, Bordeaux 47 ds., in ballast to Carver & Barnes. Had strong gales from W.S.W. to N.N.E.; sprung main boom; was 15 ds. W. of the Banks.

Schr. William E. Knighton, Knighton, St. Andrews, via Old Providence, 27 ds., with cocoanuts to Jos. Eneas. Left at St. Andrews schr. Race Horse, discharging.

Schr. Jessen, Acker, of and 10 ds. from Lunenburg, N. S., with fish to Jed. Frye & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. J. Terry, Terry, New-Haven.

Schr. Signal, Satterly, Hartford.

Schr. United States, Flint, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lamartine, Gurney, Warren, R. I., for Elizabethport.

Schr. Maria, Kendrick, Nantucket, with fish to order.

WIND—Sunset, light, S.; hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Bengal, for London; Algeria and Helvetia, for Liverpool; Great Western, for Bristol; Glamorgan, for Cardiff; Etna, for Hayti, &c.; City of Galveston, for New-Orleans; ship Wm. Fruing, for London; brig Julia Blake, for Pernambuco.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 4.—Arr. steamers Elizabeth, Clark, from New-York; Henry L. Gaw, Pierson, from Philadelphia; schrs. L. & M. Reed, Steelman, from Boston; Oliver Scofield, Dessosway, from Hoboken.

Cld. steamers McClellan, March, for Providence; James A. Gary, Hall, for Newburn, N. C.; T. W. Brune, Foster, for New-York; J. S. Shriver, Wood, for Philadelphia; barks Industry, Hilcken, for Liverpool; N. C. Kierkegaard, Knudsen, for Dublin; brig Concord, Boddan, for West Indies; schrs. Annie Bliss, Simmons, for Boston; A. C. Lyon, Jeffrey, for New-York; Helen A. Hoyt, Crane, for New-Haven.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Arr. bark Jeannie, (Br.,) Garry, from Cronstadt; schr. F. A. Scholtz, (Br.,) Scholtz, from Curacoa; E. B. Everman, Corson, from Philadelphia; Almon Bacon, Crosby, from Amboy; J. G. Collier, from Hoboken.

Also arr. steamer Glaucus, Bearse, from New-York; schrs. E. Nickerson, Chase, from Philadelphia; John May, West, from do.; Priscilla, Scribner, Dasey, from do.; A. Heaton, Phinney, from Poughkeepsie; Boston, Nickerson, from Rondout; W. Truman, Robinson, from Barnegat.

Cld. steamers Saxon, Baker, for Philadelphia; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, for New-York; brigs Dauntless, (Br.,) Ames, for London; Alex. Williams, Bain, for Surinam; Eliza Stevens, Carter, for Turk's Island; Hattie A White, Bellaty, for Hayti; Jas. H. Moore, Bassett, for Philadelphia.

Sld. ship Importer, and bark Olive.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 4.—Arr. bark Lord Palmerston, from Havre; bark Sarah Mandell, from Brest.

Sld. steamer Champion, for New-York.

Cld. bark Christine, for Liverpool; brig Dorothea, for Plymouth, Eng., for orders.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 4.—Schr. Thomas P. Sheldon has been got off.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 4.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Jaca, from Liverpool; brigs Carrie Bertha, from the West Indies; George Latimer, from Ponce; David Beebe and L. Staples, from Gloucester.

In the Roads, wind bound, schrs. Mary E. Simmons, Francis French, Cora, Wm. H. Benton, Maggie M. Arnold, Helen P., John L. Tracy, Clara, Walter H. Thorndyke, W. S. Jordan, Henry Birch, Sallie W. Kay, J. D. Vandusen, Alex. Harding, Harriet Thomas, T. H. Kirk, Mary Stockman, David Collins, Yankee Doodle, Leonesia, Maggie and Lucy, for New-York, Boston, and Northern ports.

GALVESTON, Nov. 4.—Arr. steamer Clyde, from New-York; ship Coldstream and bark E. [illegible] from New-York; bark Alfredo, from Liverpool.

Cld. schr. Nellie Crowell, for Fall River.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 5.—Arr. ship Nancy [illegible] from Antwerp, in ballast.

Passed down, steamers Yazoo, for New-Orleans; Panita, for New-York; schrs. Daniel Brittain, for Fall River; Ephraim and Anna, for Gloucester. The schr. Peasedale, from Newport, is anchored off here, and still remains.

In harbor, two tugs, with barges, from Baltimore.

The schrs. Paugusset and R. C. A. Ward, for New-York; the Robt. F. Stockton, from New-York, for Virginia, and the Sarah L. Simmons are here. The steamer Albemarle sails for New-York this evening.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Nov. 4.—A heavy fog prevails here.

Passed up, schrs. D. and E. Kelly, from Boston; Bessie Morris, from Portsmouth; Martha Steelman, from Somerset, and a lumber-laden hermaphrodite brig.

Passed down, steamer Allentown, for Boston; Italian bark Ferraro Secondo, for London.

The schrs. Ephraim and Annie, for Gloucester, and Dan Brittain, for Fall River, are anchored off here.

Passed down, steamers Aries, for Boston, and Berks, for Fall River; schr. Earl P. Mason, for Boston.

The brig Callao, for Caibarien, anchored off here this P. M.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 4.—Cld. bark Scotland, for Boston.

Arr. at the Passes, steamer Reading, from Philadelphia; ship Calliope, from London; schr. Anne, from New-York.

Arr. for orders, ships Tasmanian, Livingston, Calliope and Beethoven.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—Cld. schrs. Addie, Murchie, for Calais; S. D. Hart, for Charleston; Georgie B. McFarland, for Savannah.

Arr. ships Abner L. Benyon, from Portland; Hermine, Wilms, from Hamburg; schr. J. A. H. Dickson, Travers, from Piankatank River, Va.

Cld. steamer Calvert, Foley, for Baltimore; schrs. Maggie Cain, Scull, for Boston; Bedabedec, Knowlton, for Salem; Jas. Satterthwaite, Wolfe, for Washington.

PORT COLBORNE, Ontario, Nov. 4.—The weather is still foggy and smoky. The tug Compound, from Buffalo, arr. here this evening with a steam-pump for the schr. Osborne, which is ashore two miles east.

PORT BURWELL, Ontario, Nov. 4.—Barge Joseph E. Sparrow, of East Saginaw, is lying at anchor off the beach. She broke from the tow of the steam barge George King, and has been adrift six days.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—The Pacific mail steamer sld. for Panama to-day.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 4.—Arr. steam-ship Saragossa, from Baltimore; ship Republic, Mosher, from Antwerp; brig Emily Raymond, Starrett, from Baltimore; schr. Henry Allen, Tatum, from Philadelphia, Pa.

Sld. steam-ship Oberon, for Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—The steamer Montana to-day took 94 passengers for New-York via Panama.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 3.—Arr. brig A. P. Pennell, Portland, for New-York; schrs. F. R. Baird, Philadelphia, for Boston; Nellie Clark, South Amboy, for Boston; Enterprise, New-York for Millbridge; The Star, New-York, for St. John, N. B.; Tahmiroo, New-York for Bangor; Vesta, New-Haven, for Bangor; Hattie Turner, Boston, for Charleston; Lizzie Dakers, St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia; D. Sawyer, do., for New-York; Active, (Br.,) Rockland, N. B., for do.; Herald, Rockland, Me., for do.; Martha Weeks, Steuben, for Eddysville; Philanthropist, Bangor, for Newark; Emma Pemberton, St. Stephens, for Baltimore; Lavalto, Calais, for do.; Dexter, Bangor, for Newport.

Sld., all before reported excepting brigs Henry Perkins and A. S. Pennell; schrs. Lavalto, D. Sawyer, Dexter, Ontario, Samuel E. Fabens, Hattie Turner, Emma Pemberton, and The Star.

Wind, southerly; moderate.

The schr. Albert L. Butler, before reported ashore near Robinson's Hole, was floated off to-day after discharging about 150 tons of coal, and was towed to this port by the steamer Helen Augusta. The vessel is not strained at all, nor otherwise materially damaged, except the loss of false keel and rudder. An examination was made of her bottom by a diver.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Schr. West Wind, Tracey, from Philadelphia, for Fall River, with cargo of coal, before reported ashore on Jones' Beach, Long Island, went on during a thick fog on the 1st inst. at 10:30 P. M., was got off on the 4th at 1:30 A. M., with the assistance of the coastwrecking steamer Lackawanna, and towed to the basin at Stapleton, Staten Island, after throwing overboard about fifty tons of coal.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 4—Sld. for the United States, Conqueror, and Amykos.

Arr. out on the 2d inst., Emerald and Ella Moore.

Arr. out on the 4th inst., Sea Witch, Freude, Homeward Bound, "Prince Wales," and Vasa.

Also arr. out, Amisade and Grazia.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 4.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Main, Capt. List, from New-York Oct. 24, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 4.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Parthia, Capt. Watson, and the Inman Line steam-ship City of Montreal, both from New-York Oct. 24, for Liverpool, arr. here this morning—the former at 7 o'clock and the latter at 9 o'clock.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 3.—Sld. steam-ship Maas, (Dutch,) Chevalier, for New-York.

MOVILLE, Nov. 4.—The Anchor Line Steam-ship Utopia, Capt. Thomson, from New-York Oct. 24, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

Silver-plated Ware.

THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
NO. 550 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
OFFER A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FINE

Nickel Silver
AND
White Metal
ELECTRO-PLATED
TABLE WARE,
ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF
Ornamental Articles,
Suitable for Wedding Presents.

SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RINGS
Choice White Stones.

Weighing 1 carat	$115
Weighing 1¼ carats	150
Weighing 1½ carats	200
Weighing 2 carats	340
Weighing 2¼ carats	390
Weighing 3 carats	580
Weighing 3½ carats	675
Weighing 4 carats	780
Weighing 5 carats	990

ALL IN CURRENCY
ALSO, THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF
Solitaire Ear-Rings
IN THE CITY, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
HOWARD & CO.,
No. 222 Fifth av., New-York.

FRENCH CLOCKS
AND
BRONZES
IN GREAT VARIETY,
At Wholesale Prices,
NO. 865 BROADWAY,
BY
SHEPARD, LeBOUTILLIER & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
NO. 16 MAIDEN LANE.

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN ST.,
UP STAIRS,
will sell for the next sixty days, at retail, a particular line of their extensive stock of
STERLING SILVER-WARE
OF A
SPECIAL MANUFACTURE,
AT MUCH
BELOW MARKET PRICES.

PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH!
Smith's Patent Perforated BUCKSKIN UNDER-GARMENTS prevent all Lung Diseases, and are a Sure Cure for Rheumatism. Send for circulars.
D. C. HALL & CO., Manufacturers,
No 44 WEST BROADWAY, New-York.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM PURIFIES THE Blood. Hyatt's 8 wiss Liniment cures [illegible]